JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
57, per Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,478—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1895.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Docks, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	13th Sept.
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.I. PENINSULAR	5162	R. G. Murray	21st Sept.
R.V.I. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
R.I. COROMANDEL	4499	W. L. Brown	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	5162	C. Gadd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7339	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
R.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
R.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crevro	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
R.I. CARTHAGE	5260	M. De Horne	30th "

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhin to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers passship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express" are issued by the Company.

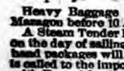
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhin at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Combay, 28th August, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. R. RUBATTINO ..... 19th Sept. 1895.
S. S. Doo. BALDUINO ..... 17th Oct. 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Peacock House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 22, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,233	350	7th Oct.
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzman	3,042	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

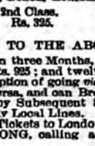
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,469	350	21st Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Peacock House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Sept. 9, 1895.

COMPAGNIE DES



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Messageries Maritimes Co.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE ..... Rs. 5
Packing and Postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th September, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "AMRA," 518 tons, about 14th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th September, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, about the 12th September, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, about the 12th September, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, about the 11th September, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 13th September, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Mozambique Beira and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th September, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHOULD BE FOUND
upon every TOILET TABLE.
KEMP'S PELLICULINE,
an exquisite and unique preparation for the Skin, which positively
BLOOMS
under its influence. It is CURATIVE, REFRESHING, ANTISEPTIC, and is suitable alike for
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
CHILDREN AND INFANTS.
For use on the delicate skin of Babies it has never been equalled.
Prepared in POWDER and CREAM, at Re. 1-4 per Box or Pot.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING
YOU CAN POSSIBLY REQUIRE IN
DOMESTIC MEDICINES
AND TOILET ARTICLES.
All are Fresh and Pure, and Superior to Imported articles.

	Rs. a.
KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE ..... Re. 1-8 and	2 8
KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR ..... Re. 1-4 and	2 4
KEMP'S TOILET PELLICULINE ...	1 4
KEMP'S ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE	1 0
KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP	1 0
KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR	3 0
KEMP'S CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA TINCTURE ... Re. 1 &	2 0
KEMP'S TASTELESS PILLS and GRANULES, &c., &c.	

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TO ALL STEAM USERS.
VALVOLINE.

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

A	Cylinder	for very high pressure Steam.
A A	Do.	do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R	Do.	do. of very heavy viscosity
C	Do.	do. medium viscosity.
S	Magnet Red	for heavy Bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

TREACHER AND CO.'S
SPECIAL PREPARATIONS FOR
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND DIARRHŒA.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.
(Made from the Government Formula.)
These Medicines are used and recommended by the local Government and the Health Department.

		Pints. Rs. a.	Quarts. Rs. a.
In Bottles, with Opium	Cash,	1 4	2 4
	Credit,	1 7	2 8
Do. without Opium	Cash,	1 0	1 8
	Credit,	1 2	1 11

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.
(Astringent, Anodyne, Antispasmodic.)
In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.
Per Bottle..... Cash, As. 12 and Re. 1-4; Credit, As. 14 and Re. 1-7
For convenience and economy in Hospitals, &c., &c., the above will be supplied in bulk at a Reduction.

TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.
A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form. This should always be kept handy for cases of emergency, and from its portability commends itself to the notice of Travellers.
Per Bottle..... Cash, Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12; Credit, Re. 1-2 and Rs. 2-0

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL.
(Prepared from the Rind of the Fruit Ægle Marmelos.)
A remedial Agent of great service, especially in all stages of Dysentery.
This Preparation is prepared with the greatest care by us from Fruit specially imported into the Presidency.
Per Bottle..... Cash, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4; Credit, Re. 1-7 and Rs. 2-8

CHLORODYNE.
(Treacher's own make.)
The above is largely employed by medical men, and also in Hospitals. As an Astringent it is a most Reliable Remedy, and seldom fails to give relief in either Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Cholera.
Per Bottle ..... Cash, 12 As. and Re. 1-4; Credit, 14 As. and Re. 1-7

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.
HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

BAHADUR CIGARS.
THE
EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION.
EXTRACT FROM THE "COURT CIRCULAR":—
INDIAN CIGARS.

JUST now, at the Earl's Court Indian Exhibition, no more attractive stall can be found than the one situated between the two exits from the southern end of the Imperial Court hard by the Native Village, in the occupation of Messrs. McDOWELL and Co., our largest Indian cigar importers, whose Madras works employ many hundreds of natives in the manufacture of the "BAHADUR" brand. In a short interview which our representative had with the head of this firm at 1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, it was explained that the reason why they had taken such a prominent position at Earl's Court was because of the enormous consumption of the "BAHADUR CIGAR" in this country, and their anxiety to show the people of England how the cigar is made in the East and the "ABSOLUTE PURITY of the INGREDIENTS before the outside leaf is wrapped round it." The crowds to be daily seen gazing at this exhibition of native industry sufficiently indicate how correct Messrs. McDOWELL and Co. were in their assumption that such a show would prove interesting, and the value of the "BAHADUR" and its world-wide popularity here is proved by the return of the past half-year, which runs the largest importation of Indian cigars ever known very close. As a matter of fact, Indian tobaccos, now that the fields are being cultivated on scientific lines, are approaching the finest Havana brands in texture and quality. The old and much-condemned coarseness of fibre has disappeared, and given place to a mellowness which is probably exemplified in the "BAHADUR" more than any of the much-advertised but meretricious brands now being foisted on the smoking public.

SOLE PROPRIETORS & MANUFACTURERS :—
McDOWELL & Co.,
MADRAS.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. HE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

GENTLEMEN'S
ENGLISH WATCHES, KEYLESS, GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are the finest English Watches made. Every watch very carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variations in positions and temperatures; watches that will remain unaffected by Rough Riding or Hard Wear, will maintain an uniform rate under the most violent use.

EVERY PART MADE IN ENGLAND.

Keyless, ¾ plate English Lever, Jewelled, 4 pairs Rubies, escapement on ends, expansion or compensation balance, Palladium Brequet (over coil) Hair-Spring. The jewellings are of the Finest Description, all pivots most carefully tempered. The Best Workmanship and the Experience of many years has been bestowed to bring these Watches to the utmost state of Perfection. We offer them to the Public in well-manufactured Hall-Marked Gold and Silver Cases, and guarantee them to last

A CENTURY

With reasonable proper care.

		Rs.	a.
In Solid 18-carat Gold	Half-Hunting Case	650	0
Do. do.	Hunting Case	660	0
Do. do.	Crystal-Faced	550	0
In Sterling Silver	Hall-Marked Cases, Half-hunting Case	210	0
Do. do.	Hunting Case	200	0
Do. do.	Crystal-Faced	185	0

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
200 CASES
OF
NEW GOODS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
FOR THE COMING SEASON
JUST UNPACKED.
INSPECTION INVITED

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

—COLLARS—
"SHAPES TO DATE."
GENTS' COLLARS, BEST IRISH LINEN,
FOUR-FOLD, MADE "SPECIALLY" TO ORDER,
DHOBIE-PROOF.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

LONDON SPRING FASHIONS.
NOW SHOWING
NOVELTIES
IN DRESS GOODS.
MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS,
SUN SHADES,
&c., &c.
FRESH DELIVERIES BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE BEST IN INDIA.
Superior to any Imported article.
Specially made for Indian use.
KEMP'S TAN CREAM for
BROWN BOOTS, BAGS, HARNESS, ETC.
As. 8 per Bottle; Rs. 5 per Dozen.
KEMP'S RAVEN BLACKING
As. 8 per Bottle, Rs. 4-8 per Dozen.
KEMP'S LEATHER PRESERVERS,
White or Black.
Re. 1 per Bottle; Rs. 9 per Dozen.
Are guaranteed to preserve as well as to cleanse and beautify the Leather.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

SACRED CONCERT.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1895,

AT 8-45 P.M.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

Anthem....." I was glad when they said unto me "....Sir Geo. Elvey.
(Quartette Miss BRENNAN, Miss CHISLETT, Mr. WALKER, Mr. STANLEY.)

Solo....." Honour and Arms " ...(Samson.) Handel.
Rev. J. REED.

Pianoforte Solo ..." Fantaisie-Impromptu"
C Sharp Minor.....Chopin.
Miss ELLA DOUSE.
(Senior Honours, Trinity College, London.)

Song....." Calvary "....Paul Rodney.
Mrs. FARLOW.

Solo.....Total Eclipse.....(Samson) Handel.
Mr. H. OLIPHANT COATES.

Solo.....Sleep in Peace.....Ciro Pinsuti.
Miss HEWSON.

Recit: Air and Chorus "O Lord, Thou hast overthrown".....(Elijah) Mendelssohn.
Rev. J. REED, Mr. H. OLIPHANT COATES and CHOIR.

Chorus....." Thanks be to God ....(Elijah) Mendelssohn.

PART II.

Chorus....." Then round about the Starry Throne "....(Samson) Handel.

Song (with organ obligato).....Eternal Rest.....Piccolomini.
Mr. H. HARRINGTON.

Pianoforte Solo ..Grande Etude F. Sharp..Mayer.
Miss ELLA DOUSE.

Song....." Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion " ..(Messiah) Handel.
Miss TUDBALL.

Quartette....." O come every one that thirsteth "....(Elijah) Mendelssohn.
Mrs. FARLOW, MISS JOLLEY, Mr. SPEARMAN, Mr. REDMAYNE.

Song (with organ obligato).....Nazareth.....Gounod.
Mr. H. OLIPHANT COATES.

Chorus....." Hallelujah Chorus"....(Messiah) Handel.

Accompanist.....Mrs. G. C. WALKER.

Conductor.....Mr. T. REDMAYNE.

ADMISSION FREE.

COLLECTION IN AID OF BUILDING FUND.

AN EVENING ENTERTAINMENT

will be held in the

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE

In Aid of the Funds,

On TUESDAY, 1ST OCTOBER, AT 9 P.M.

The undermentioned Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to take part:—

Mrs. CANDY.
Mrs. MACBETH, Mr. NICHOLSON,
Mrs. SQUIRE, Mr. MARSHALL REED.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S STEAMER "MUKE MARU," 3,197 Tons, Captain BROWN, will SAIL on or about the 19th inst. for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, and JAPAN, also engaging Cargo for CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GEUSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.

For freight and further particulars apply to—

TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
(Japan Mail Steamship Co.).

Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 10th September, 1895.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the time for sending in offers for the purchase of the property of the above Company has been POSTPONED to MONDAY, the 23rd September instant, and that no offer will be received before that Date, or afternoon, on THURSDAY, the 3rd October next. Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained on and after the 23rd instant, on application to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors, Standard Buildings, Fort.—Dated this 10th Day of September, 1895.

By Order of the Board,
J. N. Petit & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, for the supplies entered in the subjoined schedules up to 12 o'clock noon on the 4th December, 1895, when the Tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

Tenderers must tender for all the supplies entered in the Schedules, but may Tender for either or both of the Schedules.

Tenderers for Schedule No. 1 may also, if they wish, Tender for the Loading, Carriage, and Delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at the following stations:—

Pyinmana.	Meiktila Cantonment.	Minbu.
Yamethin.	Thedaw.	Magwe.
Pyawbwe.	Myittha.	Pakokku.
Meiktila Road.	Kyaukse.	Myingyan.

Tender forms and particulars regarding the contract and the contract-deed can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and the superscription "Tender for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police" should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

Article.	Probable quantity.	Date of delivery.	Place of delivery.	Earnest-money to accompany tender.
Schedule No. 1.	lbs.			Rs.
Atta, dry, ground	200,000	From 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.	Rangoon ...	5,000
Rice, second sort, for natives	50,000			
Wheat	1,940,000			
Dhall of sorts	227,000			
Ghee, cow's	151,000			
Salt	57,000			
Turmeric	9,500			
Chillies	1,000			
Schedule No. 2.				
Atta, dry, ground	500,000		Mandalay...	5,000
Rice, second sort, for natives	3,000,000			
Wheat	3,401,000			
Dhall of sorts	760,000			
Ghee, cow's	510,000			
Salt	190,000			
Turmeric	32,000			
Chillies	2,000			

SCHEDULE, No. 3.

Loading, Carriage, and Delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at—

Pyinmana.	Meiktila Cantonment.	Minbu.
Yamethin.	Thedaw.	Magwe.
Pyawbwe.	Myittha.	Pakokku.
Meiktila Road.	Kyaukse.	Myingyan.

Earnest-money to accompany tender.—Rs. 500.

By order of the Chief Commissioner,
H. W. CAMPBELL, Captain,
Officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing.

Rangoon, the 1st September, 1895.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST. BOMBAY. HIGH-CLASS—TAILORS, BREECHES—MAKERS, SHIRT—MAKERS, HOSIERS—HATTERS.

BED-SHEETS.

FOR strong, serviceable Bed-Sheets, nothing is better than those manufactured by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Size ... 9 ft. by 5 ft. at ..... Rs. 0 15 each.
„ ...7 „ by 4 ... „ ..... „ 0 12 „

Samples Free. Special terms for Regiments, Hospitals, and large buyers.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

An excellent Highland Malt just imported. Well worth a Trial.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., FORT.

RETAIL FROM

PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Buildings.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—An Upright Vertical Cottage PIANOFORTE with Transposing Keyboard, in splendid tone, full compass, full size, height 4ft. 4in., width 4ft. 6in., iron frame. Has been out on Hire from time to time for the last 4 years. Original price, Rs. 750; offered now for Rs. 380. A real bargain.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Importers, High Grade Pianofortes, Bombay.

RARELY idle for 18 years. Mrs. H. Wyatt, from Wotton V. Edge, says:—"You supplied me with a Machine 18 years ago. It has rarely been idle a day. The only thing that is worn is the check spring."—THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE Co., Bombay.

ST. MARTIN'S BLUE CHALK.—This Chalk only is used by JOHN ROBERTS, Frank Ives, Jacob Schaeffer, and M. Vignaux, and is acknowledged to be the best ever known. A Miss-Cue impossible. Price Rs. 5 per Dozen. Sole Agents, JOHN ROBERTS and Co, Ld., Bombay

CHOICEST CEYLON and INDIAN TEAS.—We recommend these TEAS very strongly to such as have not yet tried: unadulterated: very superior and very moderate priced Teas.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE TO MOFFUSSIL RESIDENTS.—Fresh Fruits, Fish, Vegetables, Provisions, etc., sent to out-stations. Dates, Apricots, and Walnuts, each 3 annas per lb.—TUKINA, Bazaar-supplier, Khara Kua, Bombay.

ENGLISH BED SHEETS! Ready-made, in all sizes to suit any requirements, Grey and White, at moderate prices.—PATEL'S Piece-Goods Depot, No. 9, Bomby Row, Fort.

OAKES & Co.'s CIGARS.—Gymkhanas, Empires, Beresfords, Sunars, Mikados, Anglo-Indians, Golcondas, Sumatra Beehives, Indian Beehives, Dawsons and Favoritos. These Cigars are specially Manufactured for us by Messrs. Oakes & Co., of Madras. Arrangements have been made to supply us the same Fresh every Month.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

A LADY, residing in a Good Locality in POONA, would be glad to receive BOYS to bring up with her Own. References given and taken. Address "P.," care of this Office.

PEARSE AND Co.'s Bread and Biscuit Factory is the only one in Bombay that works by Steam. Fresh Biscuits and Cakes made daily at 1 p.m. Salt Biscuits (our speciality) at as. 10 per lb.—Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds everyday. Orders for Worlds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT open for engagement in India or elsewhere. Twelve years' experience in the East, in erecting and running Jute Mill Engines. Address "VALODIA," care of McBETH BROTHERS and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay, to whom reference can be made.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable—indeed, always a good table, the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and servants very attentive. I am well satisfied, and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—G. CARTER, Bengal Ordnance Department.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will be Re-opened on 1st October next. It is a very comfortable and most centrally situated Hotel in Matheran. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate. Apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL—near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms apply to the MANAGER.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL is the nearest to Gymkhana, Narel Station, Church, &c., and situated on the highest Spot, Commanding extensive view. RE-OPENS in October.

FOR SALE.—All the LAND contained in Survey No. 222 of the Village of Yerowda, Taluka Haveli, situated between the Nagar Road and the River Mutha Mula, about one mile from the Fitzgerald Bridge. For further particulars apply to W. S. TURNBULL, Parvati Villas, Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

HEAD PRESSMAN, WANTED.—A Competent Head Press-man, who thoroughly understands Wharfdales. Address "X.," care of this Office.

LANOLI or KHANDALLA.—BUNGALOW WANTED, from October to June. Address, stating Rent and Particulars, to "C." care of this Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1895. With Photograph of H. E. the Viceroy of India (Lord Elgin). Cloth Bound, Rs. 5. Postage, 4 annas.

LANOLI.—TO LET, a Commodious Well-Furnished BUNGALOW for October.—Address "X 44," care of this Office.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R.," care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Termini.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Javakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crinnie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—it is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

JAMES PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 73, Apollo Street.—WINES, SPIRITS, and MALT LIQUORS of the BEST DESCRIPTION. Also Ices, Tea and Coffee, Tiffins, &c.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case. Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 41, Medows Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pardi's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED

Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.).

THE Bombay and Karachi Depots of this SOCIETY will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, for Stock-taking.

For the Army & Navy Co-Operative Society, Ld.,
LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

THE IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the above named Company are required on or before the 30th Day of October, 1895, to send their Names and Addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the Names and Addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to the Company, at its Offices, at Mombasa, and, if so required by notice in Writing from the said Company or by any persons on its behalf, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said Debts and Claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they may be excluded from the benefit of any distributions made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 2nd Day of August, 1895.

By Order,
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, I. B. E. A. Company.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 721, Apollo Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, 1895, at 3-30 P.M. to transact the following business.

(1.) To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1895.
(2). To declare a Dividend.
(3). To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
(4). To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
(5). To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to 11th September, 1895, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st August, 1895.

TO LET.

IN ROPE WALK LANE, a Small GODOWN, and STABLES, whole or portion, for six horses and four carriages. Also a large Godown in Rampart Row. Apply to

DADABHOY BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
18, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

IT is in CONTEMPLATION to SELL the Government Spinning and Weaving Mill at Baroda. Intending purchasers are requested to present their Offers showing clearly the amount for, and the conditions under which they intend to buy, to the Undersigned, on or before the 30th of September, 1895.

It is optional with the Sircar to accept any of the Offers or to reject them altogether.

For further particulars apply to

माधवराव रामचंद्र फडणीस,

i.e. MADAVAROW RAMCHUNDRA, FADNIS, Baroda, Hoozoor Fadni's Office, 31st August, 1895.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	12 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

SANDAL CAPSULES

TRADE MARK "SAVARESSE."

ALSO Copaiba. Made with Membrane. The ONLY Capsules not made of Gelatine. Cure Urethral Complaints.

SOLD by all First Class CHEMISTS in INDIA.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, Dry Plates, Developers, &c., Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE, Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS, With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN, Towels, Sheeting, &c. (Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS. Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout. (Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES. Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE, Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS, Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS, Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

On which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years	5 per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge. If the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India	Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	„ ¼th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	„ ¼th „

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY GORDHANDAS KHATAO
VISRAM, C.I.E. Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full Information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS

BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople. Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna. Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent.

Collects Interest or Dividends at ¼ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing Interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, or at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, but no interest is allowed on sums over Rs. 1,00,000.

Receives fixed deposits for 3 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
„ 6 months at 3½ per cent. p. a.
„ 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected: and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	4,500,000 =	„ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,925,000 =	„ 78,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co). WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,00, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	1 s. 12 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,465½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld, Mge	{15,000 / 15,000	100	{100 / 75	10. p.c.	109
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	140,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	237
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£14 to 15
National Bank of India	40,000	£32	£12½	8 pr. ct.	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	30	705
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	56
Ashley S & W Co, Ld (Ballard)	371	60	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	2,000	30	990
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	500
Bombay Nassick Manfg. Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	—	315
Victoria Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,620
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	750
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	965
Colaba Land & Mills	1,200	100	100	—	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	675
Cotton Land & Mills	4,000	700	—	dvdRs15	730
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	730
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	893½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	490
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	625
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	630
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	700
Hingunghat Manfg. Co	700	600	600	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,270
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	480
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,340
Indo-China Manufacturing Co, Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	632½
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	660
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs10	210xd
Jowraj Beloo	2,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,125
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	30	975
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Mackinjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	900
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	242xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,105
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,175
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,725
Massagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 8	172½
Mazagi Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,235
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 / 50	{250 / 50	dvd 44	—
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 90	550
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Rs 23½	515
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,485
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	880
Sipon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,030 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	1,375
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,550
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	910
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	395
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	15 12½	230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	660
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	400	500	25	820
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lakhmishunker Cotton Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	710
Wanis Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
1 P R, Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,660
B.B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 13	—	do.	320

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Assert Ginning &c	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	4 0
Albert (Karrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	107	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhowmugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	250	250	250	23	232½
Bombay Cotton Beale Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	15	155
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	12	190
Calaba	500	1,888	1,880	20	315
East India	350	2,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press & and Manfg	400	200	—	20	90
Fort	150	5,500	500	80	1,160
French	300	500	500	25	550
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Kingoll Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahnva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
a & madpura Cotton G. and P. Co, Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	97½
Mofussil Co	8,125	400	400	Nil	260
Munmar M	1,000	200	all	15	160
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	530
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	450
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	565
Zind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,210
Zind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co, Ld	37	200	all	12	200
Volkart	—	1,000	1	90	1,142½

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750 / 1,750	100	100	15 7½	375
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,700
Do. New Issue	600	375	625	75	1,475
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,650
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	250	250	5 pr. ct.	270
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,5	200	200	20	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,85	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Bureety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	339xd
Kurrachee Landing	800	500	500	30	200
Mahamun Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	
Marks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	138
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	82
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	101
Port Canning Co	5,000	1,000	1,000	20	517½
Soondy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	20
Thacker & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,057½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	103xd
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs12½	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-9	Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	28-12	"
Perkin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-7	"
Do. do. new	"	28-5	
Australia bar Gold	"	28-10	
Ebenbay bar Gold	"	28-6	
Sovereigns	"	18-3	
Do. Dragons	"	18	
Silver T	"	97-4	
Do. TT	"	97-8	
Carolus	"	206-0	
Mexican	"	190-0	
Crowns Piece	"	238-5	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Company, Apollo Street, 3-30 p.m.

Hingolee Press Company, Medows Street, 4 p.m.

P. and O. Co.'s *s. s.* Formosa expected to arrive from Suez.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Islam Gymkhana, 1-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The H. M. S. Tenasserim, H. M. S. Magdala, and Torpedo Boat left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dwarka entered, and the steamer Bisagno left, the dock yesterday.

FLOODS IN THE TAPTEE.—A Surat correspondent states that, in consequence of heavy rains, there were high floods in the Taptee river, on Sunday last.

THE LORD HARRIS SCHOOL AT PALITANA.—We learn that the Lord Harris School at Palitana, for the building of which the Thakore set apart a sum of Rs. 40,000, will be ready for occupation in a short time.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of August was 4,076, the daily average being 133: the total of new admissions were 1,834, Parsis 1,023, Hindus 640, and other castes 171. The number of children vaccinated was 104.

MR. P. H. DASTUR.—Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, was, on Monday afternoon, being driven in a shigram along the Chowpatty Road, when the horse became restive and rearing up, kicked one of the shafts, and upset the carriage. Mr. Dastur escaped with a slight injury to his right shoulder.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.—On arrival in India the undermentioned R. E. officers are posted as follows:—Lieut.-Col. Peacocke, to Poona; Lieut.-Col. Orpen, to Meerut; Lieut.-Col. Porcelli, to Cotacamund; Lieut.-Col. Hoskyns, to Rawal Pindi, Lieut.-Col. C. Russell, R.A., will, on arrival in India, proceed to Rangoon to command the Royal Artillery at that station.

THE DEWAN OF INDORE.—We learn that Mr. Khunderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, who has just resigned the post of Dewan at Indore, has arrived on a visit to his native place, Surat, since Sunday last. He reverts to the service of the British Government, and will resume charge of his office as fourth judge of the Small Causes Court at Bombay.

RESIGNATION OF A DEWAN.—It is stated that Mr. John Diss, the Dewan of Palitana, has at last tendered his resignation; and that the Naib Dewan, Mr. Chhotalal, is at present acting for him. About a hundred candidates are said to have come forward for the vacant office of Dewan, out of whom Mr. Choonilal Sarabhai, a former Dewan, is very likely to be the successful one.

ROBBING THE POST OFFICE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stanford farther charged Mahomed Noorkhan, a despatcher in the Kalbadevi Post Office, with stealing and secreting four letters from that office. The circumstances of the case have already been reported. His Worship found the accused guilty, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case, in which Captain John Issc Louis, master of the schooner Venus, and his servant Lakshman Hari, stood charged with possessing, and transporting opium without a license. In consequence of certain information received Constable Wheately stopped a victoria, on Sunday evening, when the accused were proceeding to the Victoria Dock, where the schooner was berthed. On searching the gharry three tinsful of *chandul* (opium in liquid form) were discovered, and on further enquiries being made six more tinsful of the preparation were found on the schooner. The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 25, and Rs. 15, respectively.

BURGLARY IN DAYLIGHT.—Vithaldas Dewji, having his shop at Withalwady, and residing on the second floor of a house, at Sutar Chawl, has reported to the police, the theft of gold ornaments, loose pearls, silver buttons, and currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 495, from a small box, which was kept in a cupboard in the room. Complainant stated that during his absence on Monday, his wife left home, at 11-30 a.m., to go to her father's house, locking up her room, before going and giving the key to a next door neighbour, named Moongi, a woman, to keep. Shortly afterwards the latter went to the room of another person in the house, and remained there until 3 p.m., when another woman, on going upstairs, saw complainant's door open, and some articles lying on the floor, but not finding complainant's wife inside, she informed several persons in the building of the circumstance. Complainant was informed, and on making an examination of the room, discovered that the look on the door had been wrenched off, and that the drawer of the cupboard in which the small box, containing the ornaments, was kept, had been forced open by means of some instrument.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade has made a pathetic appeal to the Senate on behalf of the students going in for the Arts course; and it is to be hoped the facts brought forward by him will be discussed in a dispassionate spirit, without caste or party bias, by that learned body next Friday, and the long-needed relief afforded to the suffering candidates. I would respectfully submit for their consideration the following points, set forth briefly, though in a disconnected form, as worthy of being borne in mind during the debate:—The Universities in Europe and America exempt candidates once passing in a subject, from subsequent examinations, in the same subject. The examinations here are acknowledged to be stiffer than those obtaining in more invigorating climates and among peoples of superior physical and mental calibre. The graduates of those countries have produced great authors of which we have a dearth among our University men—the products of cram. The present proposal, though welcome to the generality of students, may not perhaps be relished by certain classes to whom cramming, by heredity it may be, is no great strain, and who are at present winners in the race. Finally, if the proposed relief is, as I am led to believe, likely to bring about a fall off in college attendance, self-interest of college proprietors—as against the interests of students for whom the colleges exist—must be reckoned with as no small factor in the opposition.—Yours, &c.,

N. M. LUNGRANA.

Octagonal Cottage, Bandora, Sept. 9.

HER MAJESTY'S UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read the letter printed in your to-day's paper concerning sailors and my hotel. Your correspondent has not stated his case correctly. No "sober" sailor is ever refused refreshments in my establishment. I have a proper bar for them. In refusing to serve men the worse for liquor, I am doing my duty as laid down by the rules of my license.—Yours, &c.,

J. CONNELL,
Sole Proprietor, Victoria Hotel.

THE presence of mind of the fireman of the down passenger train, between Jhansi and Cawnpore on the Midland Railway, on the 5th instant, saved the life of a pointsman at Bhimsen station. The man, it would appear, was lying asleep at the outgoing points with his head on the rails, and was unconscious of the approach of the train. While about fifty or sixty feet away the fireman on the engine observed this, and, taking in the situation at a glance, jumped off the moving engine as quick as thought, and hustled the man out of the way—just having had time to do so and move off himself before the engine passed over. The pointsman owes his escape from a violent and untimely end to the promptness of action of the fireman (Keys), whose behaviour in this matter deserves much commendation.

THE situation at Kochang in Chota Nagpur is serious. The followers of the prophet have been increasing in force and their number is now said to have swelled to 10,000. A correspondent writes that they are meditating the rescue of their hero, and have effectually repulsed a large body of police sent out to disperse them. So serious is the state of things considered by the local officials that Mr. Grimley, the Commissioner, has been compelled to postpone his contemplated tour in Manbhoom. He has proceeded to the scene by special dak, accompanied by Colonel Gordon, the Deputy Commissioner. The military stationed at Dorunda have been warned to be ready to supply men at a moment's notice.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

M. DE BEZAC, who succeeded Count von Luder as the Russian Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs some ten years ago, has now been superseded by Lieutenant-General Petroff, Director of the Police Department of the Ministry of the Interior. M. de Bezac becomes a member of the State Council. An Odessa correspondent observes that it is a promising sign of the steadily-increasing weight of public opinion in Russia that this change has been brought about directly through the weight of public complaint, aided by the Press. Russia never fails to send delegates to the International Postal and Telegraphic Congresses held from time to time in European capitals, and she has once or twice entertained such assemblies at St. Petersburg; but a red-tape and circumlocutionary system hampers and controls the Russian Post Office and Telegraphs. There is no post-office order or postal-order system. Naturally nearly all large business people make and receive their remittances by telegraph through the banks, but that is expensive, more especially where small sums are concerned. A general reform is anticipated from the appointment of M. Petroff, but from the varied nature of the thousand and one complaints publicly preferred against the administration of the two departments, improvement must naturally be accomplished only by a slow and gradual process.

A MEMORANDUM, drawn up at the request of the British Minister by Mr. Rudolf Schov, Secretary to the Royal Danish Agricultural Society, has been issued as a Consular report. Mr. Schov says that Danish agriculture, though it has been affected like that of other countries by Transatlantic competition, has suffered less than that of other European nations. This comparative prosperity is not due to differences between their fiscal system and ours. On the contrary, the Danes complain of the large additional taxation laid on parishes by old-age pensions—a burden not yet imposed on our farmers. There are no protective duties on agricultural produce. It is ascribed partly to the size of the farms. Only 1,900 of the 226,000 farms in the country are over 250 acres in area, and most of the small farms are worked by their owners. But still more important is the high technical skill, the gradual change from corn-growing to cattle-breeding and dairy-framing, and the utilisation of feeding-stuffs. The Government seems to do a great deal with a surprisingly small amount of money. They spend only about 50,000l. a year on their agricultural department, and they manage out of this small sum to give prizes for breeding, such as are given by our agricultural societies, to pay lecturers and consulting experts on all farming matters, to give assistance to education and experiments in agriculture, to control the supply of and analyse seed, to test the butter, and to try new machines and implements. Here is an example for Mr. Walter Long.

THE following story of an attempt to defeat an Act of Parliament is (*Truth* believes) authentic. An elderly Tory squire in a Western county, with a view of doing the Revenue out of estate duty on his death, made over all his property to his son, with a stipulation that the son should allow him an income for life and the family mansion as a residence. After completing this arrangement to his satisfaction, the old gentleman, being about seventy years of age and a widower, fell violently in love, proposed, and was accepted. When it came to discussing the settlements, however, the love-stricken swain had to confess that he had nothing but his little annuity. The son did not so far accommodate himself to the reversed order of things as to offer to help his sire to marry, and settle something handsome upon the couple. The consequence is that the match is now off.

THE London correspondent of the *Aberdeen Free Press* tells this Irish election story:—In an Irish borough, where there was a fierce contest between a Nationalist and Unionist, and where every vote was of importance, the Nationalist had two supporters, one of whom had run away with the other's wife. The delinquent was known to be hiding in a Lancashire town, and his address was ascertained after much trouble. It was realised, however, that, if he came to record his vote, he would do so at the peril of his life, for the injured husband was actively seeking him with a loaded revolver. There was nothing for it but to ask the husband to forego thoughts of revenge for a while. It was pointed out to him with great eloquence that the cause was at stake, and that a little sacrifice was due to it from every sincere well-wisher of the Irish nation. This argument appealed to him very forcibly, and after a few moments consideration, he said, "Very well, I'll give him twenty-four hours' start." So the vote of the absent one was obtained.

STRANGE as it may appear, Odessa has never been in direct telegraphic communication with St. Petersburg, all messages being still transmitted *viâ* Warsaw. In this great commercial entrepot of over 350,000 inhabitants there is only one branch telegraph receiving-station besides the Central, and nearly all the chief business houses and shipping firms go to the cost of having their received telegrams telephoned from the central station to their offices, copies of the actual messages being delivered usually a couple of hours later by messenger, although the chief business quarter of the city lies within a three quarter mile radius of the telegraph station.

SIGNOR GIARELLI, a keen observer of events in Italy, points out the great change which has taken place in Milan. Since the disappearance of the patriotic priests of Lombardy, their place has been taken by a young clergy educated in the Vatican traditions. The Cardinal-Archbishop has become the only and true master of Milan, which city will shortly become the headquarters of Clericalism. Churches are being built by the half-dozen. Two powerful religious communities—one of them the Bare-footed Carmelites—will shortly fix their seat in Milan. Father Gerardo—a member of a vigorous and industrious family of Liguria, the Beccaro di Novis—who is known in Italy by the surname of the Bronze Monk, is now in Milan superintending the erection of the Church of the Sacrament in memory of the Eucharistic Congress. This monk is by way of becoming a formidable power, and is a strong ally of the Church and of the Archbishop of Milan.

COUNT BADENI, the Governor of Galicia, has been called to Ischl by the Emperor Francis Joseph for a conference. It may be assumed, says a Vienna correspondent, that as the autumn is approaching, the Emperor is thinking of putting an end to the Provisional Cabinet and appointing definite Ministers. That the Emperor summoned Badeni of all people shows that the influence of the Poles is still increasing, and it is possible that we may witness a Polish Premier governing Austria, and another Pole, Count Goluchowsky, directing its foreign policy.

A VIENNA correspondent says that the Emperor's sixty-fifth birthday was celebrated in all Austria and Hungary by torchlight processions and illuminations on Saturday night, and by military parades and church services yesterday. The Emperor's brother, whose anxiety for his eldest son must be great if the report that he is far advanced in consumption is true, came to Vienna to attend the military parade in the Emperor's honour. In the Prater a so-called Kaiser fete was held—that is to say, the proprietors of the establishments there did all they could to attract a numerous public.

ACCORDING to an East Anglian paper, a Suffolk village has been much exercised over the marriage of an old couple aged seventy and seventy-two. The bridegroom was deaf and could not read, but he had been "crammed" with the service; but, like many other crammed people, he broke down. "The parson and clerk shouted themselves hoarse, but he only gently shook his head and stared vacantly. Then the old woman tried her hand, or rather voice. She put her arms round his neck, her mouth to his ear, and shrieked in her quavery treble, 'To have and to hold.' This was too much for the gravity of the congregation. They could restrain themselves no longer, and the stillness of that little church was broken by peals of laughter from young and old. The village blacksmith was called in, and with the aid of his stentorian voice, a faint echo was conveyed to the old man's brain, who at last, almost weeping, smiled and nodded his consent, which was considered sufficient."

OF the sad Alpine accident in the Canton Valais, resulting in the death of Mr. Benjamin Eyre, the Rev. H. Wilson sends the following account: Mr. Eyre, after ascending the Sparrenhorn (10,000 feet above the sea) by the ordinary route, attempted to return to his hotel by a ridge of rocks to the west, from which he would descend by a gully in the rocks, distant rather more than a quarter of a mile from the summit of the Sparrenhorn. This ridge and gully present no serious difficulties to expert mountaineers with the usual equipment of ropes and ice axes. Unfortunately MR. Eyre, though an exceptionally strong and active man, had not any great experience in mountaineering, and was alone, and had with him only a walking stick. It is supposed that, finding at the head of the gully a mass of ice which he was unable to cross safely without an ice axe, he returned and endeavoured to find a way to the valley below over the face of the rocks. He seems, however, to have left the ridge too soon, where the rocks below are very steep, with a precipice beneath them some 300 feet high. It was at the foot of this precipice that his body was found at daybreak, after the search parties had been on the mountain the whole night. It was manifest from the injuries to the head that death was instantaneous.

AN amusing story—not by any means without its moral—is told of Madame Sarah Bernhardt by the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. The incident is said to have occurred during the leading tragedienne's stay at Belle-Isle on the Brittany coast. One day the actress, in watching the laboured efforts of the fishermen's craft to enter the harbour of Souzon, driven by a frightful tempest, conceived the charitable thought that what was wanting was a large and solidly-built boat, which might in case of necessity be the means of saving life at sea. She formed the plan of offering to the brave fisherfolk a strong and pretty brigantine, which should be called the Sarah Bernhardt. When she mooted the idea it was received by a group of fishermen with a loud chorus of thankfulness and praise. She returned to her lordly castle highly gratified, and seized her pen to commission a builder, and in due time she received the drawings and the model of the future Sarah Bernhardt. But when the directress of the Renaissance Theatre reapproached the fisherfolk upon the project, the ancient mariner who acted as spokesman for the rest tossed his head and responded in monosyllables.

LADY LONDONDERRY presented the prizes at the feminine cyclists' parade at the watering-place of Seaton Carew, West Hartlepool. It was the first event of the kind in the North of England, and was such an unqualified success that it will (says the *World*) become an annual fixture. Handsome prizes were given for the best rider, the best decorated machine with natural flowers, and the neatest cycling dress. Similar prizes were also given for girls under sixteen years of age. Lady Eden, Lady Helen Stewart, and Miss Grey led off the parade. The objects of the parade were two fold—to promote hygienic exercise for women and girls, and to aid the funds of the Hartlepool, Stockton, and Bishop Auckland District Nursing Associations. Lady Londonderry is forming a Wynyard cyclists' club.

SINCE the success of the play of "M. le Directeur," a satire on the French Circumlocution Office, the subject of red-tapeism has been much discussed in Paris. M. Paul Bourde, a high official in Tunis, declares that when he first obtained an appointment under Government he was astounded at the amount of useless trouble taken to put obstacles in everyone's way. He remembers that on the occasion of the Centennial Exhibition of French Art, permission was given to an artist to take a cast from Barye's famous lion in the Tuileries Garden. But directly the artist set to work the Public Works Department ordered him to desist. The fact had been overlooked that while the statue belonged to the Ministry of Fine Arts, the plinth was the property of the Ministry of Public Works. Letters were written, an inquiry was made, and the necessary permission was obtained only after a lapse of six months. Another writer cites a recent case of a subordinate official who asked his chief for a holiday. "You must write a formal request," said the chief. "But I thought," said the subordinate, "that as I was able to see you personally it was not necessary to write." However, he was told that it was necessary, but that he might take a pen and write the letter then and there. When this was done his chief said, "You may go now. You will in due course receive my reply, by which I shall have to inform you that it is not possible for me to do as you wish."

DR. BELA SKARPAN was serving his second half year at the garrison of Kashan, and, six weeks before the termination of the time, wrote a letter to the Commander, declaring himself as a disciple of Count Tolstoi and that his principles now forbade him to serve any longer in the army. It was at first believed that Skarpan was disturbed in intellect, and the matter was treated as if nothing had taken place. But Dr. Skarpan (the "Pesto Naplo," says) persisted in his declaration, on which the Commander found it necessary to have him arrested. He was placed in the garrison hospital and observed for eight weeks; he himself kept the journal of observation, which he filled with articles on Socialism. Afterwards he was examined by a Major-Auditor several times, and then sent to the military hospital in Vienna, whence, after six weeks, he was again taken, as perfectly sound of intellect and responsible, to imprisonment at Kashan. After three weeks the sentence was pronounced, and ran: "The Imperial medical assistant, Dr. Bela Skarpan, who refused to serve in the army and acknowledged subversive ideas, is sentenced to the loss of his rank, to three months' strict imprisonment, to serve all the loss serving time, and to the loss of his medical diploms. He cannot practise in the Austro-Hungarian kingdom, or in any other State in alliance with that kingdom."

A LARGE share in the daily death roll by suicide belongs, says a Paris Correspondent, to the army, possibly because military life is to men who do not take it up by choice a dull and unnatural existence, and they are familiarised with firearms. In yesterday's list of suicides in Paris we have two military cases. Among these gloomy accounts of suicides I find a pretty anecdote in which a part is played by Colonel Chamoin, who was Military Secretary to President Carnot, and is probably one of the most decorated men in France with foreign orders. A girl of Montauban called the other day at the Courbevoie Barracks where her brother is sergeant. She told him in tears how since her father's death there was a family to support and she was unable to find work. Having said this she left her brother a letter, and without giving him time to open it went and threw herself in the Seine close by. A passing cyclist went to her rescue and brought her ashore. Meanwhile the sergeant had opened the letter and saw the word suicide. He ran to the police office, and found his sister "recovered." Colonel Chamoin, having learned these particulars, sent the girl to a lodging-house, and having found on inquiry at Montauban that she was respectable and deserving, he gave the sergeant eight days' leave to wind up the family affairs. The girl is now servant in Colonel Chamoin's household.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, M.P., and Mr. Reginald McKenna, M.P., have issued a challenge to the members of the Government, Lords or Commons, to a double-sculling race on the Thames.—The following letter has been sent to Mr. John Burns, M.P. by the hon. secretary of the Sporting League, but no reply has as yet been received:—Aug. 14, 1895.—Sir,—My attention has been called to a speech of yours made in Battersea Park, in which you are reported to have said that but for "the contempt" which you feel for the members of the Sporting League you "would issue a challenge to box, row, run, and jump any one of them—the boxing to be done first." I write to ask if it would not be possible to temporarily smother your contempt in the interests of your constituents, for, under proper management, such a competition as you suggest would draw a large "gate," which could be distributed among the poor of Battersea. I have no desire to overmatch you, and would nominate to compete with you a retired Army officer over forty-five years of age, height 5ft. 9in. He was badly shot through the body at Tel-el-Kebir, and, though an ex-member of the service which consists, according to your view, of "popinjays," he would, I think, suffice for our purpose. I shall be glad to hear from you on the subject, and the sooner the matter is brought to a head the better. I am, Sir, your obedient servant W. Allison (hon. secretary Sporting League).

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

Before the Hon. MR. *Justice* BUDROODIN TYABJEE.)

A SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST A MILL COMPANY.

NARANDAS TOOLSEYDAS VS. THE LORD REAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE plaintiff's claim was for the sum of Rs. 30,000, the amount of damages sustained by him by reason of the defendant-company refusing to employ him as a muccadum pursuant to an agreement, dated 13th November, 1888, and the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Scoit and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, represented the company.

The plaintiff's case was this. By a written agreement, dated 13th November, 1888, the company appointed the firm of Toolseydas Ladha, in which the plaintiff and one Laljee Damodar were partners, to be their muccadums for a term of ten years from the date of the agreement and terms specified therein. Apart of the consideration for the employment of the plaintiff's firm was the agreements on their part to subscribe for twenty-five shares in the company; and accordingly the firm subscribed for the shares, and had paid all the calls thereon. The firm after the execution of the agreement, acted as such muccadums, but in December, 1892, the firm, owing to losses incurred in their trade and business other than their business of muccadums, were obliged to stop payment, and in the month of January, 1893, they filed their petition in the Insolvency Court; and it was then arranged between the parties that, for a short time and while the firm were endeavouring to arrange their affairs, the foreman of the firm should carry on the muccadum's work on behalf of the firm. The foreman accordingly carried on the work. The firm afterwards gave notice to the company that they were able and willing to continue carrying on the muccadum's business, but the company refused to employ them any longer, and had wrongfully put an end to the agreement. On the 16th March, 1894, the firm arranged a composition with their creditors, and on the 12th April, 1894, they withdrew their petition in insolvency. By an indenture, dated 14th June, 1894, made between the plaintiff and his partner Laljee Damodur, the latter "inter alia" assigned and transferred to the plaintiff his interest in the partnership. The damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the breach of the agreement by the defendants amounted to the sum of Rs. 30,000, which he now sought to recover.

The company, in their defence, denied the material allegations of the plaintiff, while admitting that an agreement in writing was made on the 13th November, 1888, between the firm of Toolseydas Ladha and the company. The firm did not agree to subscribe for twenty-five shares in the company for employment as muccadums. In September, 1888, they applied for certain shares, and such shares were allotted to them, but such application and allotment were in no way connected with the agreement of 13th November, 1888. The firm failed on the 31st December, 1892, and for some considerable time after such failure the partners were not to be found; and the company were left without any one to conduct the work of muccadums on their behalf. Accordingly from the 1st January, 1893, the company carried on the work of muccadums departmentally to 30th April, 1893, and employed one Lilladhar Mathuradas as cotton weigher and carting over-seer until 10th March, 1895. On that date, Lilladhur left the service of the company, which afterwards employed Dharamsey Meghjee till 30th April, 1893. Lilladhur was employed on his personal application, and there was no truth whatever in the allegation that there was any arrangement between the plaintiff and the company that Lilladhur should be employed as muccadum on behalf of the firm of Toolseydas Ladha for a short time, while the firm were arranging their affairs, or that Lilladhur ever carried on the work in such capacity. The firm of Toolseydas Ladha having failed to perform the agreement, and having disappeared without making or attempting to make any arrangement for carrying on the work of muccadums, did by their own conduct put an end to the agreement; and it was urged that the company were justified in refusing to further employ the firm or any member of it. The company were not bound by any agreement made by the plaintiff with his partner; and the agreement of 13th November, 1888, having been made with the then existing firm of Toolseydas Ladha, the company submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled in any event to require them to accept him as their muccadum under the agreement. The company denied that the plaintiff had sustained any damages whatever.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE City Line s s City of London, 2056 tons, Captain R C Warden, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo, from Liverpool.

THE P & O Co's extra steamer Formosa, 2615 tons, Captain

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c. :—

2 bales white shirtings.
2 „ grey printers.
1 „ „ dhooties.
5 cases white jaconets.
1 case coloured velvet.

On account and at the risk of Bora Allibhoy Motabhoy and by order of Sha Vadilal Narotumdas—

14 bales coloured twist.

On account of the concerned—

1 bale coloured twist.

On account and at the risk of Goolamhoosein Allibhoy—

B S
D X-749-1-09—20 casks old files.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. MENESE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Ruckmabai, wife of Vurnsall Deolubhdas and by order of the mortgagee Lunkmibai, widow and sole executrix of the late Devcurrun Gangjee, the following landed property :—

All that piece of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort, near Falkland Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 88 square yards, and assessed by the Municipal Assessor under Ward No. 2281 and Street No. 4, under the name of Mahipat Ganesh, and bounded on the East and West by the Falkland Road Cross Lane, on the North by a sweepers' passage, and thereafter the property of Gopeabai, widow of Mahipat Ganesh, and on the South by a sweepers' passage, and thereafter the property of Mancharam Govindram.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their office, Hummum Street, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 11, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the executor of the late Mr. M. Cooper, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, next to Messrs. Leopold and Co., the very valuable and handsome teak and black wood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, a handsome mahogany cottage piano, by S. Rose and Co., in very good order, a first-rate Singer's sewing machine, a microscope, rich Brussels carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong palanquin office-shigram in good order.
1 strong victoria with fixed coachbox.
1 strong four-seated open carriage.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 15 hands, 6 years old, quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong Arab horse, 14 hands, 6 years, old, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SURAT.

In pursuance of an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 10th April, 1895, in Suit No. 520 of 1874 and by the direction of the Receiver, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 6th October next, at 4 p.m., on the premises, Sell by Public Auction, the following valuable landed property :—

All that valuable pucca-built messuage or tenement consisting of a ground floor and two upper floors known as "Kot," of the firm of Doolachand Kandarimal, situate in Raya Soonl Street, Surat.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Receiver, High Court, or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable furniture, piano, horses, and carriages, &c.

At No. 114, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 28th September, 1895,

AT 1 P.M.

the property of W. COLE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 11, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Landed Property in Kamathipura 5th Street, advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE OF 50 TONS WHITE DELHI WHEAT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Argyll Road, in the godown of Muccadum Veerjee Parshotum, by order of Jehharam Hurjiwundass, and on account and at the risk of Ramnath Sugarchund—

50 tons white Delhi wheat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VACANT LAND, situate at or near Haines Road, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway Mahalaxmee Station.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Mr. Daniel Sala, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of August, 1888, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Foras freehold salt batty ground called Moola Mochee Khar, situate, lying, and being at Parel, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 678, 718, 725, 734 and 739, containing by admeasurement 7,783 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Government ground and B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the west by the ground of Savitribai, wife of Damodar Punt, on the south by the ground of Pandurung Dhannajee and Government batty ground, and on the north by the ground of Dameel Chimajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

ON FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat Building, the valuable and substantial black and teak wood household furniture of the latest design, made to order, best plated-ware, crockery and glasses, a first-class large size Victorian organ, windproof lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, &c., the property of H. V. FAULKONER, Esq.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE BANDORA HILL.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. John Camille Menesse, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P. M., the following valuable landed properties, viz :—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage or bungalow and premises standing thereon, situate on the Bandora Hills in the district of Thana, containing by admeasurement 28 goontas and 34 annas, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the north partly by the property described as Lot No. 2 and partly by the property of his Highness Aga Khan, on the south by the property of Mr. Calliandas Kesowdas, on the east by the Public Road, and on the west by the property described as Lot No. 3, and more particularly described and particularly noted as a portion of No. 40 in the official map of Bandora, deposited with the Collector of Thana.

LOT II.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage or bungalow and premises standing thereon, situate at Bandora Hill, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 17 goontas and 12 annas, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the North partly by the Public Road, partly by the property of Mr. J. C. Phillips, and partly by the property of his Highness Aga Khan, on the south by the property described as Lot No. 1, on the east partly by the property of his Highness Aga Khan, and partly by the property described as Lot No. 1, and on the west by the property described as Lot No. 3, and more particularly described and particularly noted as a portion of No. 40 in the official map of Bandora, deposited with the Collector of Thana.

LOT III.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage or bungalow and premises standing thereon, situate on the Bandora Hill, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 14 goontas and 4 annas, be the same little more or less and bounded on the north by the property of Mr. J. C. Phillips, on the south by the property of Mr. Harkisondas Narrotumdas, on the east partly by the property described as Lot No. 1, and partly by the property described as Lot No. 2, and on the west by the Public Road, and more particularly noted as a portion of No. 40 in the official map of Bandora, deposited with the Collector of Thana.

Copies of the maps or plans of the respective premises recently prepared by the Huzur Surveyor, and sanctioned by the Collector of Thana, are annexed to the contracts with the Auctioneers, and may be seen by the intending bidders.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, Solicitors for the Executors, at their office, 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 11, 1895.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NORTH SIDE OF FIRST BHOIWADA STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Bai Bhalibai Luxumibai Bandiwalkarin, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Vurjeewandas Bhaidas Moonim, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land of perpetual tenure, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-two square yards or thereabouts, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under C Ward No. 5228, Street Nos. 24, 25, and 28, all which premises are situate at and on the north side of First Bhoiwada Street at Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the property of Thacker Khimjee Bhowan, on the west by the property formerly of Khatri Goverdhan Ghella, now of Jamnadas Ghiga, on the north by a sweepers' passage, and beyond it the property of Hurgowan Kooger, and on the south by the said First Bhoiwada Street, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vurjeewandas Bhaidas Moonim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, Solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 11, 1895.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

[ESTABLISHED OVER 200 YEARS.]

HAIG'S
"GLENLEVEN"
OLD SCOTCH
WHISKY
OBTAINED THE
GOLD MEDAL
AT THE
BREWERS' EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER,
13TH TO 23RD MARCH 1895,
FOR PURITY
AND
EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY
ALSO THE
GOLD MEDAL
AT SUNDERLAND EXHIBITION,
Held in December, 1894.

JOHN HAIG & CO., LD.,
MARKINCH, SCOTLAND.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :—
HALLIDAY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA
GENERAL LORD ROBERTS.
H. E LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

SPECTACLES to benefit the sight must be exactly adapted for the correction of the particular defect of sight for which they are designed.

The first important step, therefore, is to get the refraction accurately defined, and all necessary measurements taken. Spectacles are then prepared specially, in accordance with the requirements of each case, and it is only when thus precisely adapted, that beneficial effects can be relied upon.

Astigmatism, a common enough complication, can only be corrected in this way. Ordinary spectacle vendors never attempt it, or at most can forward an oculist's formula to Europe. In our Bombay Factory, any kind of lense can be cut, at a few days' notice, whether superficial, cylinder, both combined, or bifocal.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns we have perfect arrangements for Testing the Sight, and we also endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man rather than select glasses themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON.
Price List free on application.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d the genuine are in green pastages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAZAGON, KOLIWADA.

Mr. BOMONJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, to-morrow, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, on the premises, at 4 o'clock p.m., by order of Messrs. JENABAI'S VUNNAJI and Co., and on account and risk of Purusram Gunoji Jacobal under the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated 18th February, 1883.

All those two pieces or parcels of Government land, situate at Mazagon, Koliwada, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one, 38 3-9 square yards, and the other, 38 4-9 square yards, and bounded as follows :—On the east by KHOJAN JENABAI'S property, on the west by the property of Jivun Vithul, and north by Koliwada, and south by the property of Manek Hira.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, Auctioneer, next door to National Bank.

BOMONJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, September 11, 1895. Auctioneer.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10.

CONSOLS advanced 5-16 per cent. in London yesterday, at 107 ⅜ ; and French Rentes were ⅛ per cent. higher in Paris, at 102½ ; Paris Exchange on London, being a centime up, at fcs. 25·29. Three and-a-half Rupee Securities advanced 9-16 per cent., say to £60 11-16 ; but Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 30 9-16d. per oz. ; but in New York the metal was 1-8 cent dearer at 67 1-3 cents per oz, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·90 dollars. £375,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1½d.

Brown Repeseed was quoted yesterday at 30½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet but steady.

The London periodical Skin Sales opened yesterday with the Goat Skin Sale at which prime qualities were strong, and common qualities weak. The total number of Goat Skins put forward at these Sales is 980,000, and of Sheep Skins 1,040,000.

Spot American Cotton in Liverpool advanced 1-16d., per lb. yesterday, to 4 11-16d., per lb. ; and Arrivals were 5-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 15-64d. for September deliveries, and 4 23-64d. for January-February. The market closed firm ; Surats quiet but steady ; and Arrivals firm, the total Sales having been 8,000 bales. Imports *nil*. The Manchester market was strong.

Cotton at Havre was half a rupee lower at fcs. 39 for "Good" Oomra ; and 48½ for "Fine" Broach.

In New York, yesterday, ready Mid.-Uplands was 1-8 cent higher, at 8 3-8 cents per oz.; and December Futures advanced 13 points, to 8·23 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales comparing as follows with the first arrivals of the new crop last season and the year before :—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Monday's Receipts ...	8,000	17,000	9,600
Two days' do.	14,000	26,000	15,100
Since 1st Sept., ...	52,000	64,000	45,500

A moderate business in our local Cotton market has been reported to-day, the Mills, especially, having been more in the market than for some time past. Exporters have taken 500 bales each of Khundwa, at Rs. 193 ; and Bengal, at Rs. 175-5½ ; and 200 Bhagulkote, at Rs. 184; while local consumers have bought 3,100 bales in all, consisting of 1,000 Julgaum, at Rs. 181 ; 800 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 202½ ; 700 Wadhwan, at Rs. 205-9 ; 400 Tinnevelly, at Rs. 201 ; and 200 Bengal, at Rs. 172-80 per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet in tone, with a small business passing for shippers' account. *Delhi* has declined 1 anna per cwt., and *Yellow* has advanced to the same extent, our quotations now standing as follows :—

White Pessy 91 per cent.....	Rs. 4	3 6	per cwt.
Do. 85 per cent.....	„ 4	2 6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	„ 3	13 0	„
Red Delhi.....	„ 3	11 6	„
Hard Yellow.....	„ 3	9 0	„
Red Ahmedabad.....	„ 3	12 0	„
Hard Red	„ 3	6 0	„

SEEDS have also been taken to a small extent for export in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday, and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	764 bales.
Wheat	8,414 cwts.
Linseed	1,207 „
Rapeseed	902 „
Castorseed	954 „
Rice	1,551 „

FREIGHTS remain dull. The Kirby Hall (s) has filled up for Dunkirk at 13s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 1 7-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand ; and at 1s. 1 17-32d. for three months' sight Credits for September-October delivery, 1s. 1 9-16d. for November-December, and at 1s. 1 19-32d. for 1896 ; but with no enquiry for the bank media of remittance, and a fair supply of Merchants' Bills, as well as resales in the market, rates hardened 1-32d., all round. Telegraphic having been available without much enquiry thereat, at 1s. 1½d. for November transfer. Calcutta rates opened the same as those here, and also followed our market, which closed steady to firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 1 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 15-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 1½d.	„
Credits, 3 do.	...1s. 1 9-16d.	„
Francs, 3 do.	...1·43	„

with forward Bank Demand and telegraphic quoted at 1s. 1½d. for November, etc. ; and Credits at 1s. 1 19-32d. for November-December, and 1s. 1 5-8d. for 1896.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—In sympathy with the enhanced quotation from London, as given above, rates opened at 108¾ for Money, and 108 for Account, and advanced therefrom to 108¼ and 108½ in the two positions, respectively ; leaving off, however, at 1-16 per cent. lower.

SHARES.—This market remains very quiet, and the only changes we have to report in our list this evening are as follows : an advance of Rs. 10, in Framjee Petit Mill shares ; and of Rs. 5 each, in Empress and Swadeshi ; and a decline of Rs. 15 each, in Lukhmidas and Maneckjee Petit, Delhi and Northern India Flour, are Rs. 15 higher. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 1½ higher, say to Rs. 1,446½ per share.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st August 1895 on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	700	100	10	810
Or per mile of Railway	40	6	1	47
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	3,775	1,073	37	4,890
Total for 9 weeks ...	4,475	1,178	47	5,700
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	346	9½	2	441
Per mile of Ry do.	20	6	.....	26
Total to corresponding date do.	2,997	1,222	29	4,243

Increase for the week..... Rs. 369
Ditto to date..... „ 1,452

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st August 1895, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	87,000	1,12,000	4,000	2,03,000
Or per mile of Railway	189	243	8	440
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	6,44,511	8,47,081	35,607	15,27,232
Total for 9 weeks ...	7,31,511	9,59,034	39,607	17,30,232
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	87,616	97,567	2,307	1,87,490
Per mile of Ry do.	190	212	5	407
Total to corresponding date do.	7,02,334	9,74,055	65,215	17,41,604

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 15,510
Decrease to date..... „ 11,372

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 31st August 1895.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	752	752	...	...		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	31,635	28,481	3,501	...	...	7,013
Parcels, &c.						
Goods	36,413	34,298	...	...	...	1,52,524
Other earnings	5,214	2,437	2,115	...	...	7,375
Total for week	73,312	65,209	5,103	..	...	...
Aggregate ...	8,91,457	7,58,399	...	...	...	2,83,282

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROOKS—August 30, at Lahore, the wife of S Brooks, Sergeant Major, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, of a son.
CREAMER—August 17, at Sukkur, the wife of the late Richard Creamer, of a son.
MAUNSELL—September 4, at Snowy View, Darjeeling, the wife of Major George W Maunsell, Royal West Kent Regt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

COX—WARNER—September 3, at the R C Church, Saharanpur, by the Rev Father Gomes, O C, John Hugh Cox, I C S, fourth son of the late Surgeon-General Charles Lindsay Cox, to Augusta Edith, eldest daughter of the late Edward John Rudyerd Warner, Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad.

DEATHS.

AINSLIE—August 27, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, Georgina, the wife of Edward Francis Ainslie.
CREAMER—August 30, at Sukkur, of child birth, Mabel Eleanor Maud Creamer, relict of the late Richard Stanley Creamer, of the Sukkur Petroleum Works, and pet sister to her sorrowing brothers and sisters, followed at 4 p.m., on the 31st August by her infant son Mervin Archibald.
LETTS—August 29, at Fyzabad, Robert Alexander Letts, late of the 16th B I.
RICHARDSON—September 3, at Bhiosanpore, Mozufferpore Arthur Hudson, the infant son of George Richardson.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1895.

As it is a familiar fact that figures can be made to prove almost anything, according to the basis from which they are viewed, it may be as well to examine the statistics of recurring failures in examinations, placed before the University Senate by Mr. Justice Ranade, in a somewhat different light to that which the learned judge threw upon them on Friday night. The tabulated statistics laid before the Senate by Mr. Ranade showed that out of 732 students failing a second and third time 381, or rather more than half, failed in subjects in which they have previously passed, and the major portion of Mr. Ranade's speech in moving his proposition for excusing ploughed candidates from having again to satisfy the examiners in such subjects as they have already overcome was based on those statistics. But it is difficult to discover the bearing of all this on the proposition brought forward so far as it concerns three out of the four Faculties, namely, those of Arts, Law, and Civil Engineering. The minimum required for passing is in these cases 30, 33⅓, and 25 per cent. of the possible number respectively. We are given to understand that those who fail in a subject in which they have passed the previous year are men who in the great majority of instances then scored just the minimum, or three or four marks above it. Mr. Justice Ranade's proposal cannot come to the rescue of these unfortunate men, for it requires that a candidate should obtain forty-five per cent. in a subject to be entitled to exemption from further examination in it, and it seldom if ever happens that the men plucked on sitting again obtain so high a percentage. Mr. Ranade was greatly helped in obtaining his average of 52 per cent. by the fact that the only candidate for the M. A. degree, who failed at a second sitting, did not again satisfy the examiners in subjects that he had passed before, and that the two men undergoing a second examination in Agriculture met with a similar fate. Thus in relation to two of the tests, the learned Judge was able to put down a hundred per cent. in support of his argument.

When these instances in which only three individuals are concerned are eliminated we find that the Matriculation test supplies the largest average for Mr. Ranade, the percentage of failures in subjects previously passed being 76 per cent. of the second-year youths. This goes to show that the present system tends to weed out careless and idle lads at the threshold of their academic career, leading them either to give up the task in which "no pleasure's ta'en" or else to apply themselves to it with the determination and perseverance so essential to all real success in the quest for knowledge. If the history of individual cases could be placed in juxtaposition with Mr. Justice Ranade's figures, it would probably be found that in many instances the failure of a lad in a subject which he has just managed to get through before has been the making of him, and has brought out whateyer grit and pluck he possesses, while in other cases it has shown dullards of weak mental calibre that they had better seek employment elsewhere than in one of the learned professions. But the wholesome discipline thus afforded by the preliminary effort would be to a great extent withdrawn if the lads were allowed to pass by instalments. Further, the high percentage given by Mr. Ranade for the Matriculation Examination is partly attributable to the great abuses, which existed until recently in regard to the admission of candidates. Prior to the enactment of the new rule, under which the head-master of a school has to give notice of the candidature of a lad eight months before the Matriculation, cases sometimes occurred in which one school lad certified the candidature of a companion under the pretext that he was giving his friend private tuition. Under so lax a system lads often entered for the Matriculation who had not a sufficient groundwork of knowledge to give them any chance of passing by fair means, and thereby the ratio of failure to successes was multiplied. The fact that the percentage of cases shown in Mr. Ranade's table in the Previous Examination in Arts is also high, goes to show that when lads leave the discipline of the high schools, and as college students become in a sense the masters of their own time, the habit of plodding industry gained under the constant supervision of the masters is apt to be relaxed, and the older and inherited characteristic of mental indolence too often reasserts itself. Consciously or unconsciously that tendency would be developed by a knowledge on the part of the young student that if in the ensuing examination he only went half or a quarter of the way round the course it would be put to his credit at the next race for a degree.

Mr. Ranade, in the course of his able speech declared that in no other country in the world is the system so stiff and unsympathetic as in India, and as a sample of the harshness of the Bombay University he mentioned that even so distinguished a man as the late Mr. Kunte had been plucked once or twice. But would Mr. Kunte have left so good a mark behind had he not undergone this wholesome discipline ? If Mr. Ranade will pardon the illustration—taken because he is one of the most distinguished *alumni* of our local University—we may be permitted to point out that the case of the learned Judge himself does not justify the accusation he has brought against his *alma mater* of lack of sympathy. There is an old adage which tells us to "speak as we find," but either the learned Judge has neglected to apply his personal experience to the question of the alleged harshness of the University, or else it has escaped his memory that at the first B.A. Examination which was held in 1862, he himself was passed, though he had failed in Mathematics, in consideration of the fact that he had obtained more than fifty per cent. on the total. For a long time afterwards grace marks continued to be given, until within the last few years the Syndicate put a stop to the practice as it had led to a great deal of abuse. But now they instruct examiners to pass a candidate who has failed in one subject, provided he scores forty-five per cent. on the total, and two-thirds of the examiners agree that he should pass. If after all this, the University is still accused of being unsympathetic, the accusation can only amount to this—that the University does not give the badge of learning to all the candidates that present themselves whether they are good or bad. An incidental objection to the proposed change is that it could not be effected without an increase of the clerical establishment of the University. Some six thousand persons are examined annually and the number increases year by year. If candidates are to be allowed to pass piecemeal, enormous labour will be involved in keeping a ledger account of the credits of plucked candidates, and the work of the examiners will also be increased. With regard to the other motion of which Mr. Justice Ranade has given notice, for reducing the number of examinations necessary in the Arts' course from three to two, it may be remarked that when the existing system was introduced a short time ago, some good reasons were given for its adoption. Unless some urgent reasons can be assigned for the alteration, it would, we think, be a somewhat puerile proceeding on the part of the Senate to change the system before it has been in operation long enough to be tested, even to a small extent, by the light of experience. It is only children who pull up a young freshly planted tree to see how it is growing.

THE bimetallists in England, according to our London correspondent, are in various ways showing much activity, and they speak very hopefully about what they intend to do in the present Parliament. If their strength in the House of Commons is to be measured by the number of their whips they must be a very powerful body indeed. Our readers will, perhaps, be surprised when we say that at the meeting of bimetallist M. P.s, held three weeks ago, no less than seven gentlemen were chosen as whips, two for the Conservatives, two for the Liberal Unionists (naturally double standard men recognise the duality of the Unionists), two for the Liberals, and one for the Irish. A monometallist gentleman at Westminster says that two would also have been appointed for the Nationalists if another bimetallist could have been found in the ranks of the Irish party, but that of course is a libel. Still too much must not be expected from the selection of so many whips. The managers of this agitation have had a good deal of experience of Parliamentary agitation, and they have a keen eye for effect. It remains to be seen what may be the result on the currency movement of the differences between the English bimetallists and the "silverites" of the United States. Mr. Balfour's statement the other night in reply to that zealous Tory Sir John Leng, though it may not be very important either way, is not calculated to inspire impartial observers with the belief that the Leader of the Opposition shares the views of those more enthusiastic bimetallists who think every thing is almost over except the shouting. What does Mr. Balfour say ? He declares his personal fondness for international agreement, but remarks that he has no right to pledge his colleagues on the subject, "nor had he reason to think that such an agreement would be the result of an international conference." He added that "a second abortive conference would be a serious matter," and the cheers with which this confession was received emanated, we are afraid, from monometallists.

TWICE a year a return is issued by the Finance and Commerce Department of the Government of India, comparing the wages of skilled and unskilled labour in the Empire. It is a dreary looking mass of figures, and to digest the information it contains is almost as formidable a task as to navigate a sea without chart or sailing directions. But the figures generally show a growing increase in the rate of wages. In two or three districts they are stationary ; in a few others there is what seems to be but a temporary decline, whilst in the vast majority of districts there has been a substantial increase. In the Konkan the wages of an able-bodied agricultural labourer have fallen from Rs. 8-7 as. to Rs. 7-8 as., and the pay of a syce from ten rupees to seven-eight ; but a common mason, carpenter, or blacksmith, who last year at this time drew twenty-two rupees, now commands four annas in excess of twenty-six rupees. In the Deccan agricultural labourers and syces' rates of pay remain unaltered, but the artificer draws a rupee more in all collectorates, but Bijapur, where the pay has been increased by eight rupees. In Gujarat little if any change, is perceptible, but in the Nizam's territories we find an increase all round. In Bombay island rates are absolutely unaltered, and we suppose likely to remain so, for they are generally in excess of other districts in the Presidency, and though perhaps there would be ample supply if rates were reduced, yet the rates paid do not exceed the actual necessities of the people. In Madras there has been no change during the year in any district. Bengal remains the same except in Chota Nagpur, where rates in unskilled labour, show a slight decrease. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh and Rajputana the tendency is to rise, while in Burma, where progress is now active and the requirements of the new administration have to be supplied, skilled labour is at a premium. A Moulmein carpenter, who last year drew twelve rupees, now takes thirty, and a man who kept a horse for twelve rupees now demands fifteen. In Khasi the artificer can make sixty rupees a month, whilst his fellow-craftsman in the adjoining district of Cachar receives but twenty. Yet, so great are the fluctuations in India, that if the same man went to the Partabgurh division of Oudh his maximum would be only six rupees.

IT is not often that the people cry out for an increase of police. Generally they protest against any proposal of that kind as "zoolum" and oppression and another means of robbing the poor. But the people of Dharwar are apparently a more sensible community than is every day to be met with, and we find them petitioning Mr. Fairlie Muir, the Collector and District Magistrate, as the outcome of a public meeting held quite recently for more police. The petition asserted that numerous petty thefts, house-breaking and robbery have taken place very often in various parts of the town for some time past. The general belief is that scarcely half of the cases, which actually take place are brought to the cognisance of the police, for the reason that when a complaint is once made, the person making it has, to the detriment of his daily vocation, repeatedly to attend the police office without any prospect of recovering his lost property. Some times the people say property lost is for some reason or other understated, and that tends to increase the proportion of property recovered to property lost. They proceed to quote instances, and continuing, argue that in existing circumstances it may be easily imagined how insecure the people feel. On inquiry as to this most unsatisfactory condition of popular safety in the town, they find that the statement contained in a native paper of 1st July last with regard to the inadequacy of the number of policemen doing the duty of protecting the life and property of the residents and there being mostly new men not knowing what they ought to do on occasions of emergency, is generally correct, and the very fact that the remarks made by that paper have not been contradicted from any quarter seems to them to point out to their accuracy. This is a rather wholesale assumption, and the people of Dharwar apparently place more confidence in their local journals than is the case in other towns we wot of. However, they confess their inability to comprehend how forty-five men, officers, men and setsanadis all told, and nearly half of them ignorant of their duty can maintain peace in a town containing 33,000 inhabitants. As a matter of fact one policeman to every thousand of the population is generally considered sufficient, but between five and six hundred of the most intelligent of Dharwar's population who signed the petition think otherwise, and are willing to pay for more.

THE selection of Mr. Stephen Jacob, the Comptroller-General, to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure will tend to remove the impression, which has gained ground here that the case for India will not be adequately put before the Commission. With the single exception of the present Finance Minister, no Indian Civilian in active service is better qualified than Mr. Jacob to explain to the Commission the reasons why we, in India, believe that we are not altogether fairly treated in the matter of the Home Charges. It is true that one ground for complaint has been removed within the last few days, as the straitened exchequer of the Government of India will not now have to bear the cost of Prince Nasrulla's entertainment in England, but for the removal of the burden we have to thank not the British Government, but the Amir of Afghanistan, who has decided that the cost of his son's visit to Europe shall be defrayed from his own Treasury. This decision has no doubt been influenced by the protests raised in India against having to pay a bill of costs, which upon every ground of justice and of hospitality should have been discharged by Nasrulla Khan's hosts. Their attempt to place it on the overburdened back of India must have given Abdur Rahman—who is a diligent follower of current events as recorded in the newspapers—a strange opinion of Occidental ideas of hospitality. The labours of the Royal Commission will not,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

Sir West Ridgeway has been appointed Governor of Ceylon.

THE ST. LEGER.

Beckhampton has been scratched for the St. Leger.

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

BERLIN, SEPT. 9.

Lord Roberts has arrived at Stettin, en route to attend the German manœuvres. His Lordship dined this evening with the Emperor William, the Emperor Francis Joseph, and other notables.

Political importance is attached to the presence of the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Emperor William at the manœuvres.

RESCRIPT OF EMPEROR WILLIAM.

A Rescript has been issued by the Emperor William, in which he appeals to the people against enemies who know no Fatherland, and who at times of national enthusiasm, like the Sedan fetes, revile the memory of the Great Emperor.

ARRIVAL OF THE LORD MAYOR AT BORDEAUX.

BORDEAUX, SEPT. 9.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London arrived here, to-day, and met with a splendid reception.

BORDEAUX, SEPT. 10.

At a banquet given in his honor last night Sir Joseph Renals, Lord Mayor of London, strongly emphasized the friendship of the English people for the French.

The Minister of Justice, in replying, spoke of the commercial fraternization between the two countries, as exhibited by the visit of the Lord Mayor. "Both countries, he said, have like interests, notwithstanding the political prophecies to the contrary.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Coromandel, with the English mails of the 30th August, left here for Bombay, at 2 a.m., to-day.

AN HIMALAYAN EXPLORER MISSING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 10.

An active search is now being made for a Mr. Mummery, who recently arrived from home, with the intention of travelling in the Himalayas. It appears that there is every reason to believe that he has been lost on the north face of the Nanga Parbat, together with two Ghoorkas, but at present his exact fate is unknown.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The Seaforths and No. 3 Division of the British Mountain Battery have moved from Jabala to Mardan bridge, as part of the roadway in the gorge near by was washed away on the 8th instant.

Sanction has been accorded to No. 8 Division of the British Mountain Battery, now with the Chitral force, proceeding with the West Ridge, to move to Pindi for location.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 10.

Sir Antony and Lady Macdonnell leave Marseilles in the steamer Shannon on 19th October.

Major Pennel, King's Own Dragoon Guards, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir Antony.

QUIET AT BAHREIN.

No signs of further disturbances are apparent at Bahrein, the Turkish gunboat lying off the island has left.

THE POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

POONA, SEPT. 10.

Two matches were played off in the polo tournament this afternoon. A very large gathering assembled to witness the matches. The Paigah team had simply a walk-over on the Bombay Gymkhana, who were defeated by eight goals and five subsidiaries. The second match between the Hussars vs. the Poona Horse, was a little bit tight game, but the Poona Horse won by two goals. The following is the description of the play :—

First Match.—The Paigah team—Meer Kamla 1, Shaik Abdulrahman 2, Nawaz Mahomed Khan 3, Shaik Mahomed Hoosein (back). The Bombay Gymkhana—Messrs. Fisher 1, Ellison 2, Stock 3, and Prevost (back).

In the first period the Paigah team played from the commencement, and scored two goals within three minutes, a subsidiary next, and after that two more goals. When time was called the Paigah scored four goals and one subsidiary to nil.

In the second period the Paigah again attacked, their combination, passing, and general scientific play was admired much. One more goal and one subsidiary were added.

In the third period the Bombay Gymkhana at this time were better mounted and played, and a good run was witnessed. Whenever they brought the ball near their rivals' goals it was soon driven away with great disappointment. Score : two subsidiaries.

In the fourth period Ellison came down, being dragged, but soon got up and changed his pony. As soon as he saddled foul was claimed by the Gymkhana, and allowed soon afterwards for crossing, but nothing came of the concession. The Paigah team scored two more goals.

Only two minutes being left the Paigah went in for the fifth period. The Gymkhana managed to prevent any more goals. When time was called the score stood—Paigah 8 goals and 5 subsidiaries ; the Bombay Gymkhana, *nil*.

A second match was played between the 7th Hussars and the Poona Horse team, composed as under :—Hussars—Lieutenant Fielden 1, Captain Leibert 2, Lieutenant Dalgety 3, and Lieutenant Poore back. The Poona Horse—Lieutenant Gordon 1, Lieutenant Newnham 2, Lieutenant Raymond 3, and Captain Grantham back.

In the first period the ball was thrown in the centre, the Poona Horse making a good run down, and attacked nicely. The Hussars left forward got on the ball and made straight for goal, but was saved. Nothing was scored in this period.

In the second period the Hussars getting on, carrying the ball well down, scored a subsidiary. After some up and down play the Poona Horse got possession of the ball.

Raymond scored one goal in the third period. The Hussars hit the ball wide and missed a goal. The Hussars again attacked the ball, and kept it in the Poona Horse territory. The ball then went into a hole and a long scrimmage with sticks took place. The Poona Horse then got the ball, one of the Hussars at this juncture fell down and the game was stopped. When time was called in nothing was scored.

In the fourth period the Hussars played rather dashingly, and made a subsidiary. The Poona Horse then got the run up, Grantham sending a hot shot, made a goal.

In the fifth period the Hussars determined to score, and made a good run right into the Poona Horse's goal. Fielden scored a goal on the Hussars' side. The Hussars again attacked and scored a second subsidiary. Score : The Poona Horse, 2 goals ; the Hussars 1 goal and 3 subsidiaries.

THE FLOODS BEYOND SHOLAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 10.

Owing to the last heavy rains on the bridge on the Seena river it will probably take still ten more days to bring it to a perfect order. Besides that, two other bridges, beyond Sholapur, over the Barotí and Baruvara rivers, have also been damaged. Arrangements have, however, been made for the transhipping of passengers and luggage. The mail trains are coming in regular time.

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING IN POONA.

A fashionable wedding took place this afternoon, at St. Paul's Church, between Captain Bentham, 8th Bombay Infantry, and Miss Vidal, eldest daughter of the Honourable Mr. Vidal. The church was prettily decorated. Before the appointed time a large and fashionable gathering of guests assembled. Nearly two hundred were present, amongst them were Lord and Lady Sandhurst, Mrs. Nairne, and all the principal military and civil officers of the station. Captain Bentham presented himself at the altar, dressed in full uniform, and was attended by Captain Walton, Aide-de-Camp, who acted as his best man, and Captain Sandwith, 8th Bombay Infantry, Lieutenants Usborne and Harrison, as groomsmen. Shortly afterwards the bride entered, leaning upon her father's arm, attended by four bridesmaids—Miss Vidal, her sister, Miss Shuttleworth, Miss Turnbull, and Miss Macpherson. The service was conducted by the Lord Bishop, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Horne and Badham, after which the whole party adjourned to the Hon'ble Mr. Vidal's bungalow. The toasts of the bride and bridegroom having been drunk the party then dispersed. The presents were numerous.

DEPARTURE OF MR. JUSTICE NORRIS.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 10.

Mr. Justice Norris left Calcutta by the mail train this evening for Bombay, en route to England. At the station, where a large number of friends assembled to bid him farewell, he was presented with a farewell address by the members of the Anti-Vivisection Society, of which he is president. The address was enclosed in a handsome silver casket.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, SEPT. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macrae arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya from Colombo arrived here yesterday evening.

SEPT. 10.

The s. s. Java (extra) from London left here to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 22nd instant.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 10.

Mail steamer Oceana from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	3 3/8.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2½ per cent. Consols	107⅜
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117⅜ex.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60 11-16
Bar Silver	30 9-16

The sum of about £375,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Coromandel, with the English mails of the 30th ultimo, left Aden at 2 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at day-light on Sunday. She brings the following passengers :—

From London : Mrs. Rogers, Capt. Dickson, Miss Graham, Mr. Crockett, Mr. and Miss Woodburn, Mr. D. R. Lyle, Miss Harris, Mr. W. G. Cooper, Mr. Peppe, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. T. W. Cary-Elwes, Mr. Seth Tonge, Mr. Rothwell, Mr. John Hay, Mr. Jiwa.

From Brindisi : Mr. G. Anderson, Mr. McCausland, Mrs. Polacek, Mr. R. Lamb, Mr. A. Stewart, Mr. E. Gohner, Mr. C. P. Casperaz, Mr. S. Kornidge, Lieut. F. D. Henslowe, Mr. Farrington, Mr. W. H. Whyte, Surg.-Capt. Jamieson, Mr. T. Mathew, Capt. H. T. Lyle Lieut. J. A. S. Murray, Mr. G. R. Spencer, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. W. W. Warner, General G. Chamier, Mr. Josiah McGregor, Lieut. the Hon. R. H. de Montmorency Mr. S K. Husein.

For Madras.—Mr. E. Ronaldson, Mr. W. J. Hambley, Capt. J. Rowe.

SCHOOLS IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Adverting to my letter, published in your issue of the 30th ultimo, there appeared several letters, complaining of the want of schools in Salsette and Bassein, and suggesting that the need thereof should be supplied by the King of Portugal, who is allowed to exercise the privileges of a Royal Patron. In your to-day's impression, I find another letter, signed "M.G." This writer denies neither the need nor the promise made by the King of Portugal. Your readers will note that his letter is a masterpiece of irrelevancy, and nothing better. Can he point out to me any educational, or philanthropic institution, either in Salsette or in Bassein, which owes its existence or origin to the zeal of the Padroado prelates or the Padroado clergy? I look for them in vain. What is the use of dwelling upon the real or supposed virtues, &c., of this prelate and that dignitary? These are not the points at issue. I should think that if the Most Faithful Majesty has undertaken to carry out the promise, he should not further delay action in the matter. If the means at his disposal are too limited to fulfil the obligation, the most straightforward, and, therefore, laudable course to adopt would be to notify to the Vatican that the Most Faithful Majesty is willing, under the circumstances of the case, to give up the Padroado. As the case, as at present stands, Hindus and others, who help the Association, have a right to ask why, before appeals for pecuniary aid are made to them, a representation on the subject should not be laid before the Royal Patron. The King of Portugal has not officially communicated his intentions on the subject, and we have no authoritative declaration to go upon. Once the King has severed his connection with the Catholics of Salsette and Bassein, it is, then, left for the people to shift themselves as they best can. It is no use to praise the Association : one can see in it an attempt to divert the public attention from the defaulters, and thus observe the plain issues.—Yours, &c.,

A CATHOLIC.

Sept. 9.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the discussion on the above subject in your columns, it is quite clear from Article VI. of the "Concordat" of 1886, entered into between the King of Portugal and the Holy See, that the King of Portugal has distinctly undertaken to found schools, orphanages, and similar institutions. The Article in question runs :—"The Portuguese Government 'undertakes' to make suitable provision for the above-named dioceses, chapters, clergy, and seminaries, and co-operate in an efficacious manner in seconding the action of the bishops, 'founding schools, orphanages, and other institutions,' requisite for the good of the faithful and the evangelization of the pagan." It is now nine years since the agreement was ratified, and the latter portion of the Article, namely, with regard to schools, has not been carried into execution. Neither the Catholics of the diocese nor the Bombay East Indian Association can be fairly called upon to do a work, which the King of Portugal has 'undertaken,' as a self-imposed duty, until he declares his inability to carry out what he has publicly taken upon himself to execute.

Under the circumstances "M. G.'s" remarks are beside the point. The B. E. I. Association has done, and is doing what it can, for the welfare of the community it represents, and to a certain extent supplements the inaction of the Crown of Portugal, that has bound itself by solemn contract to an obligation, which it has hitherto failed to discharge.—Yours, &c.,

B. A.

Sept. 10.

MONSOON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will any of your numerous readers inform me of the direction of the last rains we get, which marks the close of the "monsoon" here ?—Yours, &c.,

GRIFFIN.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 23.

THE Lancashire Cotton Spinners are taking active steps, now that the General Election is over, for the furtherance of the object on which they have set their hearts—a repeal of the Indian Cotton duties, or failing that, the imposition of an all-round excise on the products of Indian mills. On Wednesday, a Conference was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, in response to a circular issued by the Indian Import Duties Committee, in which Members of Parliament for textile districts were asked to meet the Committee for the purpose of considering the best and earliest means of securing the repeal of the Indian import duties on cotton goods. Mr. T. Garnett, who presided, gave what he termed an outline of the proceedings of the Committee in the past. It was proposed that all the Lancashire members should constitute a Parliamentary Committee to act in conjunction with the other Committee in securing the repeal of the duties. Mr. J. Whittaker, who proposed the resolution, expressed the opinion that the formation of such a Committee would help Lord G. Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, in dealing with the question of the continuance of the duties. The scope of the resolution was afterwards enlarged so as to include the representatives of all textile districts, and was then unanimously adopted, and a Parliamentary Executive Committee was afterwards appointed. Perhaps the most remarkable speech made at the Conference was that of Colonel Blundell, M.P., who with true military bluntness told the hearers that the people of India felt that they had the same right as Australia and Canada to make their own fiscal arrangements. He thought that in England they would make a grievous mistake if they fancied they could impose duties from here on India. They knew what happened in America, and the same thing might happen in India. Sir Willian Houldsworth advised Mr. Stanhope not to take the cause of which he had spoken, that of bringing the question forward in connection with the Indian Debate. He pointed out that if they proposed a resolution of the Indian Budget, and had to withdraw it, or were beaten, their future action would be much prejudiced. They knew that Sir Henry James was defeated when he raised the question, and there was no reason to suppose that the present Parliament, would take a different view from that of the last Parliament so far as the import duties were concerned. As it was only fair to allow the new Indian Secretary time to consider the position, he, therefore, advised that they should wait till November, and then enter into communication with the Secretary for India. By that time he would have received information from India, and a deputation from the cotton trade would be able to reply to it. This view seemed to find very general acceptance, but Mr. Stanhope is always a man of extremes, and it is doubtful whether he will not persist in bringing the question forward. But before this letter reaches you, you will know whether he has done so, and with what result. All that now need be said on the point is to quote the leading organ of Manchester opinion, which sensibly remarks. "In its present stage the matter is clearly under negotiation between the India Office and the Indian Government, and any premature attempt to bring Parliamentary pressure to bear would not only show a want of confidence in the reasonableness of the arguments and facts embodied in the statement submitted to the India Office, but would certainly be regarded in India as an attempt to override the plain merits of the discussion."

The general feeling amongst bi-metallists is that they have every reason to be perfectly satisfied with the important part that the question of a double standard played in the late General Election. In Lancashire and the textile districts of Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire, the question was warmly taken up as a bread-and-butter question to wage-earners, with the result that but few of the representatives of 95 constituencies had the hardihood to declare themselves opposed to the principles advocated by bi-metallists. In these districts large posters appeared on the walls, calling on all wage-earners to protest against a monetary system, which was enriching the creditor classes at the expense of the wage-earners engaged in productive industries, and so little did Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's doctrine of the unmitigated blessings of "cheapness" appeal to the working classes that these posters were numerously signed by the most representative Labour leaders of these districts. In the West of England, too, where a great impression had already been made upon the electorate by the hard work which had been done throughout the winter by the Bristol Committee, although they had not the solid support of the working men's vote to work with, as was the case in the textile districts, still they were able to show a very large balance of Members of Parliament favourable to the consideration of the Currency Question at an International Conference. A feeling of antagonism to the economic opinions held by Sir William Harcourt at Derby, and by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre at Bradford, was very largely responsible for the result of the elections at these two places ; indeed, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre has not hesitated to admit that the hostility of Liberal Bimetallists, on account of his attitude on the question, was sufficient in itself to account for his defeat at Bradford. Another important point which was brought out by the General Election was the fact that even in districts where little or nothing had previously been heard of Bimetallism, the case, when plainly put, especially with regard to the wages point of view, seemed at once to rivet attention and to command approval. In Scotland a large number of candidates had the subject pressed upon them, and willing hands were found to distribute an immense amount of literature throughout the country. Altogether in the present House of Commons there will be a much larger number of Members pledged to support an attempt to secure the settlement of the Currency Question on international lines than there was in the last House ; while the Cabinet contains a large number of Statesmen, who are in sympathy with the objects of International Bimetallism, and who will gladly promote it when the occasion is ripe.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Manchester Ship Canal, held on Tuesday, the chairman, Mr. J. K. Bythell, said the past half-year had been taken up with steady, continuous work, and with a consistent endeavour to obtain a steady footing with the various trades of the district. Many of their most serious difficulties had been removed. If the example of the Manchester Corporation, not alone in giving financial aid, but in affording facilities for traffic and extending the weight of its influence in every direction, were followed by the trading community, the difficulties of the Company would very soon disappear and rapid headway would be made. When what he might term the educational process was further advanced, and when the whole of the mercantile community realised what the canal, with the general co-operation of traders, could do for the district, they might be sure the Company would make more rapid strides. Adverting to the friendly arrangement which the Company had made with Warrington and Runcorn, the Chairman expressed great pleasure at being able to say that the Company were now practically rid of all those old obligations which menaced them aforetime, and might have led to a further serious drain on their resources. He was sorry to say that the railway rates to and from the docks were not yet settled, and that the Company would have to fight the matter out before the Railway Commissioners. All they desired was that the port of Manchester should be put in an equally favourable position with other ports, looking at its geographical position ; and this they must at all risks contend for, or they would have no chance of developing anything like a large traffic. Mr. Bythell made a powerful appeal to traders to take advantage of the facilities afforded by the canal, and thereby benefit not only themselves but the shareholders of the Company and the ratepayers of Manchester in general. He did not conceal the fact that though the enterprise is now fully paying its working and maintenance expenses and leaving a balance, it will in all probability have to trust for some time to come to the forbearance of the Corporation of Manchester as regards the interest on the Corporation loan. If the shareholders and the Corporation will wait, the Canal will be able, Mr. Bythell believes, to pay its way, including the interest on the first and second debentures, without difficulty. But, of course, much depends on the duration of this waiting period.

Mr. Chamberlain made some important remarks from a commercial point of view, this afternoon to a deputation of members of the Liverpool, London, and Manchester Chambers of Commerce, urging the construction of railways in West Africa. The speakers pointed to the growth of trade which had taken place to the interior, and expressed the opinion that if railways were made that trade would be largely increased, and there would consequently be great benefit derived by English manufacturers. In the course of his reply, Mr. Chamberlain gathered that the object of the deputation was not so much to obtain assurances from him as to advertise to the public the position and importance of this West African trade. As to the general principle, he went as far as any present, and he was very anxious that his fellow-countrymen should understand that the policy of the Government would be to develop the resources of such colonies as those about which the deputation had been speaking to the fullest extent ; and it was only in such a policy of development that he could see any solution to those great social problems by which we are surrounded. Plenty of employment and a contented people went together, and there was absolutely no way of securing plenty of employment except by developing old markets and creating new ones. He felt besides that a distinct responsibility lay upon this country in connection with its dealing with those vast populations which had come under its control. The only dominion which could in any way compare with the British dominion was, of course, the old empire of the Romans, and it was to the credit of the Romans that wherever they were, even in the most barbarous countries, they always left behind them the traces of their passage in admirable public works and means of communication. Great Britain had in many cases neglected this first duty of the Mother Country, very much to her own injury, as well as to the injury of the populations under her care. He admitted that he was submitting, what was in a certain sense, a new policy. It was a great policy, and one which would be opened to criticism and the fullest consideration. One could not undertake a policy of this kind without a certain amount of risk, but if the people of this country, out of their surplus wealth, were not willing to invest some of it in the development of what he had called their "Great Estate," then he saw no future for these countries, and he thought it would probably be better for them if they had never come under our rule. He would appeal with the greatest confidence to the opinion of the country, which was rapidly ripening on this subject, and he believed he would meet with the fullest response, and he hoped the members of the deputation with a personal and particular interest in these questions would do what they could to popularise the subject. If this was the general policy the Government kept in view, undoubtedly there could not be a more favourable instance in which to try the policy than in the case of these West African colonies.

The Prime Minister has acknowledged the receipt of a memorial unanimously adopted by one hundred and five members of the House of Commons in respect to the condition of agriculture. He remarks that it is needless to say that Her Majesty's Government view the existing deplorable state of things in regard to agriculture with the deepest anxiety and sympathy, and they are fully conscious how severe the trial is which the disastrous condition of this great national industry imposes upon all whose subsistence depends upon its prosperity. The Premier remarks that before the election he thought it right to point out to the electors, "lest we should seem to be promising more than we could perform," how limited is the power that Parliament possesses of dealing with a terrible calamity of this kind. But he fully admits with the signatories of this memorial, that it is the duty of Government to place in the foremost rank of any proposals that they may make to Parliament legislation having for its object the application of such remedies as may be within the power of Parliament to adopt. Lord Salisbury adds : "I observe that the signatories to the memorial do not individually pledge themselves to all the remedies upon which the memorial touches. It would be premature for me to discuss them in detail. I will only assure you of the earnest resolution of Her Majesty's Government to make every effort in their power to mitigate the misfortunes which have fallen upon this most important industry. It may therefore be expected that the condition of agriculture will be prominently brought to the attention of Parliament next session.

Every now and then an attempt is made on the part of the large lending establishments in the Metropolis to bring about some improvement in the value of money, and rates are advanced to a fractional extent. The effort, however, has been attended with but a modicum of success. Such an endeavour has been made during the last week or two, but the only result has been an advance of about ⅛ in the rate for short loans and of about 1-8 in the quotation for three months' bank bills, which now looks again as if it were going to be lost. The fact is any attempt to bring about an upward movement in the value of money is bound to prove futile, while the funds at the control of the market are so abnormally large, and unfortunately for the hopes of those with capital at their command there appears no prospect at present of any material reduction in the supply. Gold continues to flow into the Bank of England from abroad, the amount received during the past week having reached a total of upwards of a million, and there is practically no foreign demand for it. As we pointed out the other day, there is little likelihood of gold going to the United States during the coming autumn, and the outlook, therefore, is that, though occasional small jerks upwards may take place in loans and discount, rates for a long time to come will remain on a very low basis.

The latest leaflet issued by the Gold Standard Defence Association is from the pen of Lord Farrer, and it is a curious illustration of the distinction between the "doctrinaire" and the "historical" schools of economists. In expounding "the measure of value and the metallic currency" Lord Farrer dwells on the advantages of trading by means of money as compared with mere barter. The bimetallists will agree with him in this, for one of their complaints is that the absence of an international par of exchange between gold and silver money reduces trade to mere barter. But Lord Farrer also makes a number of statements which, though they "look true," as they are deductions from well-known formulæ, are certainly not in accordance with actual facts. Thus we are told that "money" means not only standard coin but "all the various instruments of credit." But really there is a wide distinction between the gold sovereign and the bill or cheque, even in what Lord Farrer describes as "the daily language of the market, of the press, and of common life," the former being legal tender and the latter not. After all, Lord Liverpool was far more accurate than his followers in using the word "money" as "synonymous with standard coin." Again, we are told that beyond certifying the metallic contents of gold coin the Government "does nothing to determine its value." This again is erroneous, for the Government has determined the value of the coin in terms of every existing pension, debt, or contract of any kind, and could to-morrow, if it chose, determined the value of silver to the same important extent ; in fact, it has done so in India. "If," Lord Farrer further assures us, "more coins are needed, gold is brought to the Mint and turned into coins ; if fewer coins are needed, existing sovereigns are melted down and exported or otherwise used." This seems so like a deduction from the law of supply and demand that perhaps no economists but those of the historical school will even think of questioning it. Well, is it correct ? Is it a fact that gold is leaving the United States, for instance, because it is not wanted there, or that the Birmingham manufacturers do not melt sovereigns until they have ascertained that the banks do not want them ? There is an unlimited demand for sovereigns in this country ; the unemployed want them ; every strike to raise wages or prevent a reduction is an expression of a desire for them ; the farmers are distressed because they cannot obtain sufficient with which to pay the charges demanded in sovereigns. Does all this attract gold to the country and result in its being sent into the Mint to be coined ?

The weekly statements published by the Bank of England have for some time past contained in many directions record figures, and this week's has proved no exception. The coin and bullion item now amounts to 40¼ millions ; the total reserve at 30⅜ millions, while the other deposits, or market's supply of cash, reaches the highest figure yet touched of 44⅛ millions. Bearing these facts in mind, there is little wonder that the value of money continues low. The comparatively small addition to bankers' balances, namely, of under £300,000, in face of the large receipts of gold from abroad, has caused some surprise.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

A VERY heavy shower of rain, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, spoilt the Cooperage ground, which was rendered very slippery and sticky. The downpour continued for a quarter-of-an-hour, but in spite of that both parties decided to start, and the leather was kicked into touch at 5-15 exactly. The teams who entered the arena were the Bombay Gymkhana and the Middlesex Regiment from Ahmednugger. They played off the first tie of the Rugby Football Tournment, the winners of which are offered the Union Challenge Cup by the Bombay Gymkhana. The rains ceased at 5-20, and the number of spectators increased, though the enclosure was not so full as in previous years. To-morrow the game will be more interesting, and if the weather remains fine no doubt a larger number will turn out to see a splendid struggle. Scrimmages were the order of the day, and every inch of ground was warmly contested by the military team. Before the game was started it was freely said that the Gymkhana team was very weak and that the Middlesex would very easily beat them. But to the surprise of most of the spectators the home team fairly out-classed their opponents by the superior form they displayed. The Middlesex team, however, was not to be despised at all, they worked like a clock, and were decidedly conspicuous in the brilliant play of their forwards. The latter again broke their opponents carrying the a struggle very nearly under the cross-bar. But thanks to the pluck of John, one of the Gymkhana forwards, who carried the leather the whole length of the ground, and succeeded in landing the ball safe beyond the line, but the leather when kicked by Reid only passed by the side of the poles. The Gymkhana team set the ball rolling from the Cooperage end, while the military men defended the Bandstand goal. Physically the latter appeared to be the heavier of the two, and though this advantage told perceptibly in scrimmages, yet the alacrity and smartness of the Gymkana men carried the day in the end. Yesterday's game was well-fought, and the Gymkhana won only by their down-right sterling play. When hostilities commenced the ball was kicked into touch on the far line. Returned, it came across into the Gymkhana region, and a scrimmage gathered only a few yards of the cross-bar. The Gymkhana forwards assumed the aggressive, and with some pretty passing brought the leather right into the teeth of the Middlesex stronghold. They were repulsed by the Middlesex men, and when it was expected the Military would score some points the ball was very cleverly taken possession of by John who ran the length of the ground, and defied all attempts to over-take him. A kick was allowed, and the Gymkhana missed the posts by a few inches. The shot was a well aimed and correct one, there being no awkward angle. After a few minutes' further play an adjournment was made. In the second half the military tried hard to turn the tide, but to retrieve their fortunes the Gymkhana made repeated inroads on their opponents' stronghold. Middlesex pulled themselves together splendidly, but they were denied the satisfaction of even equalising matters. Again and again did they come down with splendid combination on the Gymkhana lines, and fought several struggles but only to be disappointed. Scrimmage upon scrimmage took place just near the Gymkhana goal, where the fight for possession was maintained with the greatest pertinacity. The Gymkhana found it a hard task to defend their posts, but they fought exceedingly well. Hudson managed to secure the ball, and broke through the military stronghold. The first goal of the afternoon was secured, Reid kicking the leather over the cross-bar between the posts. Thus ended a fine and exciting struggle, and the Gymkhana team were declared victorious by one goal and a try to love. The spectators loudly cheered the winners as they walked to the tent, and had good reason to do so. The following are the teams :—

MIDDLESEX.		GYMKHANA.
H G Mott	back	Marshall Reid
Lieut Hamilton Hall	¾ backs	L S Hudson
Lieut S L Cattell		V K Birch
H Phillips		P H Fisher
O'Donnell		D H Vines
Lieut Cordeaux	¼ backs	E C Bradford
C Pead		H E John
Buckland	Forwards	H Remington
Macmillan		E J Christie
W Balur		C V Grimston
Backman		L Farewell
Fowler		H Montresor
Baily		V E Booth
Howard		T H Thorburn
Watkinson		W H Cole

Referee—Mr. H M Steuart

BOMBAY ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

THE sixth annual association football tournament of the Rovers' Football Club, which begins on Monday next, the 16th inst., promises to be even a greater success than any of the previous tournaments. The entries number eight, which will give a full week's play, and provided no draws take place the final will be played on the 23rd instant. The Durham Light Infantry, who have caused quite a surprise by defeating the Royal Scots in Poona, on Monday, only entered at the last minute, their entry being telegraphed from Poona after their match with the Scots. Their appearance will lend additional interest to the tournament as their play must have improved considerably to beat the Scots, whose grand play in the last tournament and in the championship match was the admiration of every one. The Welsh are again entered, and are sure to give a good account of themselves. The Loyal North Lancashire have improved greatly in their play since last season, and many consider their chances of the cup very rosy indeed. The local teams have been in hard training, and it is hoped will make a good show against their formidable opponents. The Royal Irish will play a much stronger team than did duty for them in Poona, and being on their own ground should give a better exhibition than they did there. The Royal Artillery team are an unknown quantity as they have played none of the local teams lately. They have, however, been practising late and early and ought to come forward in the pink of condition. The Rovers' team is not yet fixed it is feared. Allan, the captain of the team, will be unable to play. This is a great misfortune for the Rovers as his play this season has been first class and most consistent. Stewart is also an uncertain starter owing to a bad knee. The team otherwise will be practically the same as has done duty for the club of late. It is indeed plucky of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles entering a team, and we hope they will give a good account of themselves. An enclosure will be erected on the west side of the ground for members and subscribers. Ladies' tickets will be issued to members and subscribers on application and admission will be by ticket only. The drawing of the ties has resulted as follows :—

DRAWING OF TIES.

First Round.

Monday—Bombay Volunteers Rifles and Bombay Rovers, No. 1.

Tuesday—Welsh Regiment and Royal Artillery, No. 2.

Wednesday—Royal Irish Rifles and Loyal North Lancashire, No. 3.

Thursday—The Royal Scots and Durham Light Infantry, No. 4.

Second Round.

Friday—Winners of No. 1 and winners of No. 2 play No. 5.

Saturday—Winners of No. 3 and No. 4 play No. 6.

Final.

Monday, 23rd—Winners of No. 5 and No. 6 play.

DISASTERS in the Alps, Vienna correspondent writes, have never been so numerous as this year. Details have now been received of the accident to Baron Paul Egerz, of Munich, who attempted to ascend the Parseyer point from Landeck quite alone. He had been ill when he began the ascent, and spent Sunday in the hut to recover his strength. On Monday at twelve, a guide saw him from a distance on the Dawin glacier, and, when he did not return at night, three guides of Grins went to look for him. Next morning they found him quite dead at the foot of a steep rock. He must have been able to drag himself a distance of 1,200 feet before he bled to death. He appears to have washed his wounds at a small spring of water, and crept on again until he fell down from exhaustion, where he was found. He was married and had one child.

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS OF GOLF.—II.

WE have never had a "W.G." of golf. It is remarkable that the day on which Mr. Balfour-Melville, a veteran relatively in the ranks of golfers and perhaps the best batsman in Scotland, became amateur champion, was the day on which the greatest of all batsmen made a century at Lord's—his ninety-ninth in first-class cricket. It was a great day for the veterans. We write down "greatest of all batsmen" without a fear of raising either contradiction or jealousy. He is above rivalry. Nor who would dare to write in such strain of any golfer? There is no golfer, nor has been, on whom even flattery could dare to pass such eulogy. None stands alone.

In the remote past, even before open championship days, we had Allan Robertson. His name is now, to most of us, as that of a legendary giant ; but none of the legends concerning him transcend the bounds of belief, and if we were to speak of him as a golfer in the terms that it seems right and proper to apply to "W.G." as a cricketer, "Old Tom" Morris would be fully justified in entering an objection. The giant whose doings are nearer our own time—quite within the historic period of golf—is "Young Tommy." Alas that he is not with us still, to show how his mettle would compare with the golfing powers of present heroes. He would still be in full vigour of his golfing strength. The trophy of the open championship of golf was originally a belt given by the Prestwick Club in 1860, under the conditions that who should first win it thrice in succession should retain it. Thrice did "Old Tom" win it, and thrice Willie Park, the senior of the name, but neither achieved three consecutive wins. Until 1867 these two worthily held it between them, except in the year 1865, when they graciously permitted Andrew Strath to record a victory. Then Young Tommy, at the early age of seventeen, came to the front—and stayed there. He won the belt thrice running, and secured it for his own ; whereon, in the absence of the trophy, the championship expired. After a year's interval it was revived, but whereas heretofore the matches had always been played on Prestwick—the green of the club that gave the trophy—the revived competition was played in successive years on Prestwick, St. Andrews, and Musselburgh, the leading clubs, at each of these links respectively having subscribed to purchase a challenge cup to replace the belt which "Young Tommy's" genius had permanently conveyed to himself. But to him it made no difference. Cup or belt it was all alike, and again in 1872 he came in winner of the first competition for the new trophy. After this his name does not appear as victor. The later years of his promising and all too brief life were clouded by domestic bereavement, and he died in his very prime in 1875.

In 1877 Jamie Anderson began his career of three successive wins, to be followed immediately by the triple victories of Bob Fergusson, proving to the subscribing clubs their wisdom in being warned by past experience that a cup which should be retained after the third consecutive win was not a very permanent possession of the golfing world at large. The present trophy is absolutely "challenge."

So the story of the championship went, with no special feature to mark it, Willie Park, the younger, alone inscribing his name twice on the roll of fame, until a new departure was inaugurated by Mr. Ball in 1890, who was the first amateur to wrest the honour from professional holding. Two years later Mr. Hilton paid him the compliment of imitating his achievement, and the year of Mr. Hilton's victory saw a double change in the conditions of the competition. The Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers is the splendid title of the club that joined the clubs of Prestwick and St. Andrews in subscribing for the cup to replace the belt which "Young Tommy" had taken for good and all, and the Honourable Company had by this time deserted their time-honoured and time-worn, but still excellent links of Musselburgh, and chosen as a site for their new playground the links of Muirfield, farther east on the south shore of the Forth. At Muirfield then, instead of Musselburgh, as heretofore in each third year, the championship was played ; and further, was decided by the result of two days' instead of one day's play—of seventy-two holes instead of thirty-six. It was a little bit hard on the poor man who led at the end of the first day's play to think that had he achieved this position in any other year the glory of the championship might have been his ; but, after all, perhaps a grievance is a more precious possession than a championship.

It is no legitimate grievance, moreover. Even he who suffered under it can hardly think but that the two days' play is a more thorough test of golf, a test more adequate for determining a golfer's qualification for so great a glory as the open championship. By a fluke a man may happen to be on a game that is not his for one day (we have met golfers who spoke reverently of a mysterious unknown quantity that they called "their game," which they had never been seen to play, and which only witnessed the light one day out of the three hundred and sixty-five). It might happen that the championship should fall just on this wonderful three hundred and sixty-fifth day ; but if that should occur on the first day's play bubble would inevitably be pricked on the second, and let out inflated sizes and sevens instead of the fours and fives of the former rounds. There is not much chance of a man's fluking his way to glory over a journey of seventy-two holes.

The open championship, so far, is a fairer test than the amateur. The luck of the draw is obviated. Its weakness is that it does not test quite the right qualities—the qualities that go to make the good match player, that is to say, the good golfer. But as a test of playing a good scoring game there is not a word to be said against it. It is impeccable. Of course the method of play that is open to the least reasonable objections is the "Bogey" plan. Here we have the advantages of hole-play, combined with the convenience of bringing a field of any number into simultaneous competition. But there are objections far more fatal than any reasonable ones against the adoption of the "Bogey" plan as a means of settling important competitions ; the plan is novel, it is of English invention, and it has a silly name. Each of these objections is in itself quite lethal in the true golfer's eye. As soon would a self-respecting Scottish club style itself the

that engenders success—the triumphant success of his first victory in the open championship. Just before that championship he had defeated Rolland in a two-round match at Mitcham, and it was remarked at the time by a sage old golfer that this would give the young victor great confidence for the big competition. He who prophesied so wisely knew full well the value of the maxim on which we preached at the commencement. Had it not been for his victory at Mitcham it is very possible he might not have scored the much greater triumph at Sandwich. Prophecy based on a contingency that did not happen is a pleasant business to enter on—for who can contradict it?—it matters little that its value is absolutely "nil."

The present year, however, of the championship meeting at St. Andrews has shown us young Taylor in a different light, not as one on whom the sun of success has beamed continuously with its cheering rays, but as one for whom for a while that sun was obscured by so dark a cloud that it scarcely seemed possible that human man or golfer could win his way to success through the gloom. Nothing promised well for Taylor. He had been beaten by Willie Fernie at Greenock, by Herd at Bridge of Weir. In competition over the extended North Berwick course he came in a long way down on the prize list, whereas Herd again was at the head of the list. Then he played Andrew Kirkaldy a set match of thirty-six holes, for money, on the St. Andrews links, and was beaten, and two days later he started off in the championship competition and took eighty-six to his first round! A chapter of more depressing incidents it is quite impossible to conceive, and depressing as it is in itself, it becomes yet more blighting when placed in comparison with Herd's record, which included, besides the victories named above, a win over all his brother professionals (except Taylor, who had gone to St. Andrews, and Rolland, who appeared in none of these matches) at Musselburgh on the Saturday preceding the championship play. Moreover, Herd's first round was eighty-two, four better than Taylor's; and though the latter was so stanch that his second round was a seventy-eight, Herd bettered him again by one with a seventy-seven. Thus Herd, with all the confidence and prestige of his previous victories to back him, was five strokes ahead on the first day's play, Andrew Kirkaldy tieing with Taylor for second place. It scarcely seemed as if Herd playing in such form as he was, could be beaten. But Taylor played stanchly again without bothering himself and holed his third round in eighty. Herd was eighty-two. So now the latter's lead was but three-strokes with a round to play. The weather broke on that last round with wind and rain. Herd disconcerted perhaps, or perhaps finding the strain severe, took eighty-five, his worst score. Taylor on the other hand, without the smallest appearance of trouble or nervousness tied in this horrid weather, with his best round. He did another seventy-eight. He not only won the championship, but won it by four strokes, having gained seven on the leader in that last round. And Herd, thus taking second place, was no less than six strokes ahead of the third, Andrew Kirkaldy.

That is the story of the last championship—a story remarkably creditable to young Taylor. Success breeds success. The success which follows previous success comes easily, but the success which is dragged, by dogged pertinacity and strength of purpose, out of previous failure is a success infinitely more praiseworthy just because it is so infinitely more difficult to attain.

Taylor, by winning this second successive championship, has put himself, not indeed in the unique position held by Dr. Grace in cricket, but just that inch or two above his fellows by virtue of which we are entitled to apply to him the classic quotation, "Capite at, &c."

"Supereminet omnes!" Yes, "omnes"—even Herd; for even though Herd 'has' perhaps won more competitions than Taylor of those in which they have mutually engaged, still, and which is the truer all-round test, so must we judge golfers too—by their best work—by the work they have done when the biggest work was required of them. Herd has beaten Taylor in the minor competitions, but the result had been reversed in the bigger ones, and it is to these results that we must look for the true trial.—"Badminton."

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending 31st August:—Harry Heatly, of the firm of Heatly Gresham, Limited, 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, India, Civil Engineer, for improvements in or applicable to hot-air engines for actuating punkahs and thermantidotes, and for other purposes; Thomas Edwin George Cooper, Civil Engineer, State Engineer of Orcha, in Bundelkhand, India, for the construction, suspension, and operating of punkhas; Thomas Ewing, Junior, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, of 132, Locust Hill avenue, City of Yonkers, County of Westchester, State of New York, United States of America, for improvements in writing telegraphs; James Henry Lees Milne, of Crompton Hall Straw, in the county of Lancaster, England, Cotton-spinner, and Frederick Sternberg, of 72, Princess Street, in the City of Manchester, England, Merchant, for improvements in the preparation, packing, and transport of yarns for weaving, and in warp beams for that purpose; William Mather, of Salford Iron Works, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineer, for improvements in the manufacture of mosaic floor cloth, and apparatus for that purpose.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Wolff Frederik Engelbreth Casse, of 16, Hortensiavej, Copenhagen, Civil Engineer, for a process for preserving milk and cream for a length of time. (Filed 27th August 1895.); Wolff Frederik Engelbreth Casse, of 16, Hortensiavej, Copenhagen, Civil Engineer, for a process for preserving milk, cream and other liquids, and a container for the same. (Filed 27th August 1895); The Deutsche Metallpatronenfabrik of Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany, for apparatus or machinery for closing and securing metal tubes. (Filed 22nd August 1895); The Deutsche Metallpatronenfabrik of Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany, for a method of and apparatus for filling tubes with viscid or semi-fluid material. (Filed 22nd August 1895); John Leith, Secretary of and acting on behalf of the Electro Cleaning Company, Limited, of St. Helen's in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in and connected with tanks for the electrical decomposition of chloride of sodium or potassium in solution. (Filed 22nd August 1895); Howard Crandon Cleaver, of 3, Eden Street, Hampstead Road, London, N. W. England, Furniture manufacturer, for improved means of applying paints and varnishes to surfaces. (Filed 22nd August 1895.)

The fees prescribed have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—James Yate Johnson, of 47, Lincoins Inn Fields,, in the County of Middlesex, England, Gentleman, for improvements in graphophones or instruments for recording and reproducing speech and other sounds. (From 27th August 1895 to 26th August 1896); Baldwin Latham, of No. 13, Victoria Street, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, England, Civil Engineer, Rudolph Emil von Lengerke of St. James, Vicarage, Fulham, in the County of Middlesex, England, Civil Engineer and Arthur Rigg, of 42, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, Mechanical Engineer, for improvements in hydraulic pumping apparatus. (From 14th September 1895 to 13th September 1896); John Beasley, of Tavistock-Villa, Station Road, New Barnet, in the County of Hertfordshire, England, Merchant, for improvements in castors or receptacles or pepper and other pulverulent materials. (From 14th September 1895 to 13th September 1896); Samuel Bagster Boulton, Thomas Burt Haywood, and Harold Edwin Boulton, trading under the firm of Burt, Boulton and Haywood, of 64, Cannon Street, in the City of London, Manufacturers, and Edmond Rich Gabbett, of Old Charlton, in the County of Kent, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for mixing, incorporating or effecting the circulation of liquids and semi-liquids in vessels. (From 29th September 1895 to 28th September 1896).

Whereas the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay, within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said invention in British India and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—Mr. E. W. Cracknell's invention for improvements relating to closets or privies and to pans therefor.

We have the promise, writes a Calcutta paper, of a accelerated mail train between Howrah and Bombay and *vice versa*, thanks to a proposal of the East Indian Railway Company, which the Postal authorities are now considering. The experiment, it will be in the recollection of our readers, was tried some five or six years ago, with the train carrying the weekly English mail, but was abandoned as the Post Office could not pay the extra expense involved. Under the present proposal the mails would reach Bombay in forty-six-and-a-half hours, and this arrangement would lead to a corresponding gain of time as regards Calcutta in the mails being delivered in London. It is to be hoped that so desirable a reform will be carried out, especially as the Post Office is prepared to back it with funds. The matter really rests with the G. I. P. Railway, who have not yet given their assent to accelerating their own trains.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road London, England."

ORIENTAL LIFE-ASSURANCE COMPANY.

BELOW we publish the report of the directors of this company for the year ending 31st December, 1894. The company has now attained its twentieth year, and if there be any strongly-marked peculiarity in the condition of this office, it is that instead of declining and assuming a stationary attitude it has increased in strength and vigor, and now may be accepted as an eminently successful and robust institution. The success that has attended it during the past twenty years is remarkable. The accumulations have reached nearly ninety-five lakhs of rupees, all invested in Government Securities, the assurances, a large total of five crores and twenty-six lakhs, while the expenses of management come to barely sixteen per cent. of the premium income, an unquestionably low rate. The company after making all payments under its policies has, during the year, added to its funds Rs. 14,44,153. The enormous growth of the company is undoubtedly due to many features characteristic of the "Oriental" alone. The investment of funds in Government Securities only, the setting apart of 80 per cent. of all premia received by the company with the official trustee of Bombay in special trust for the sole protection of policy-holders are two of the many appreciable features of the company, and it is these features that have enabled it to hold its own in the face of the keen competition of recent years, and come out of the contest with a large share of business. Such results as have been declared in the directors' report could not have been obtained without much anxious thought and energy of the directors and Mr. McLauchlan Slater, the manager and actuary of the company.

The report reads:—The directors of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, have much pleasure in submitting to their fellow shareholders and policyholders their report of the operations of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1894. As on previous occasions, the directors are glad to report that substantial progress has been made, the result of the whole business being that the Funds and other assets of the company, which, at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 80,05,818-4-0, have been increased to the extent of Rs. 14,44,153-8-3, thus making a total of Rs. 94,49,971-12-3, being an amount of accumulated resources which affords to all policyholders unquestionable security. The details of the above increase are given in the accounts, which give a clear and complete view of the company's affairs. A copy of the accounts accompanies this report, to which is also appended the bankers', official trustee's and auditor's certificates. During the year 4,383 Life Proposals were made to the company for assuring sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,25,91,256. The above amount is the largest made to the company in any year during its history. Of this number 3,332 have resulted in policies, and the remainder have either been declined, withdrawn, or are awaiting completion. The total assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 94,38,040, the annual premia, exclusive of debts due to the company, being Rs. 4,09,737-1-0. In addition to this business, the company issued 2 policies assuring Rs. 7,000, and realising in single premia Rs. 3,652-0-0; also 12 pension certificates for monthly pensions of Rs. 519-0-0, the annual subscriptions payable thereunder being Rs. 1,805-4-0. Further, 2 annuity bonds for securing immediate annuities of Rs. 995-8-0 have been issued, the price thereof being Rs. 9,000; also 1 bond for a deferred annuity of Rs. 600 the annual premium payable thereunder being Rs. 197-12-0. The total number of policies 'in force' on the books of the company, including the policies under which the company's promissory notes remain outstanding, is 20,110, assuring, with vested bonus additions, in the aggregate Rs. 5,20,08,850, and realising in annual premia Rs. 21,72,313-1-9 exclusive of debts due to the company. Of the sum assured, Rs. 11,87,500 is re-assured. In addition to the above business in force, there are 44 pension certificates for monthly pensions of Rs. 1,448-0-0 bringing an annual premium income of Rs. 5,698-10-0, also 8 annuity bonds for Rs. 3,385-4-0, the price received thereunder being Rs. 24,377-3-0. The sums accrued in respect of half and one-third credit assurances amount to Rs. 51,355-8-6 the premia received under fully paid-up and single payment assurances being Rs. 11,32,926-0-10. The annual revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 25,49,607 7-5, of which Rs. 21,42,767-5-3, was derived from premiums and annuity contracts, and Rs. 4,06,768-2-2, from interest on investments, the increase on the revenue of the previous year being Rs. 4,33,068-14-0. Claims for Rs. 6,89,943-12-3 were paid during the year:—(1) By death of 156 insured lives, under 201 policies, inclusive of bonus additions, Rs. 6,01,016-2-7 (2). Under 28 matured endowment policies on 27 lives, with bonus additions, Rs. 1,05,127-9-10; total Rs. 7,06,143-12-5; deduct re-assurance recovered, Rs. 36,560; Rs. 6,69,583-12-5. Claims admitted, but not paid on account of incompleted documents at 31st December 1894, amount to Rs. 2,88,857-5-4, which includes Rs. 13,000 for endowment policies matured. Great care continues to be exercised in the selection of lives for assurance, and it is satisfactory to notice that so few claims have accrued. The total payments to the company have been Rs. 11,15,674-12-8, which includes Rs. 79,632-4-11 for re-assurances, and Rs. 7,07,140-10-2 for claims, policies, matured endowments, annuities, dividends, and cash bonuses to policyholders, leaving a balance of receipts over disbursements of Rs. 14,44,153-6-3. The careful regard to economy which had marked the management of the company from its commencement is still maintained. The investments of the company are:—3½ per cent. Government Securities for Rs. 82,750; loans on policies, Rs. 2,48,047,-11-11; Total Rs. 87,10,747-11-11. Having now arrived at the period appointed for the seventh valuation of the business of the company for the last three years, the documents necessary for the same are being prepared and will be despatched to the company's consulting actuary along with this report, when ready. From the progress that has been made since the sixth valuation, the directors anticipate very favorable and satisfactory results, and they will have the pleasure of presenting them to shareholders and policyholders as soon as the investigation is completed and Mr. Meikle's report received. The directors desire on this occasion to bring to the notice of shareholders and policyholders that exception having been taken by the latter to policyholders to the manner in which the profits' fund has been hitherto dealt with, and the dividends and bonuses declared, they consulted the company's consulting actuary submitting to him the objections raised, and they are glad to observe that Mr. Meikle supported the action of the directors. The directors also submitted a case to the acting Advocate-General of Bombay, in which the views of the objecting policyholders and the consulting actuary's report were placed before him. The Advocate-General has expressed his opinion that the articles bearing on the question are by no means clear and that the directors' action has done no practical harm in the matter. He has, however, advised in future a literal adherence to the articles of the company in relation to the reserve fund, dividends, and bonuses. As the present, however, is the closing year of the last triennium and no alteration can conveniently be made in the manner of dealing with this question, the directors consider it desirable not to venture upon such alteration until after this, the closing year of the triennium, and the dividend will, therefore, be the same as declared for the first two years of the triennium. The directors have appointed Mr. W. M. Macaulay and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, directors of the company. Under the provisions of the articles of association, the Hon'ble Mr Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., and The Hon'ble Mr Javerilal U. Yajnik, retire from office as directors, at the general meeting, but are eligible for re-election. Mr. M. M. Dadina shareholders' auditor, and Mr. P.S. Kharegat, policyholders' auditor, retire, but are eligible for re-election. The board of directors record with pleasure the great care and zeal shown by the officers of the company, and desire to acknowledge the valuable exertions of the numerous agents in augmenting the business. The number of companies now engaged in the eager pursuit of life assurance business in India renders competition great and keen. The directors are glad that the results however, are much in the company's favour. The company have not only been able to maintain the new business, but have made a larger increase in the assets than ever done in any previous year.

The directors thank those shareholders and policyholders who have given their able and successful exertions on behalf of the true interests of the company. They trust to receive a continuance of their efforts to further promote the Company's prosperity.

THE question of the audibility of fog-horn signals at sea seems destined to occupy a great deal of attention in naval circles. Some time ago we gave a discription of the American experiments, which meant to prove that round each siren there is a zone, about 1½ nautical mile broad, within which fog-signals cannot be heard, although they are distinctly heard outside that zone. These observations cannot now be treated with the incredulity they at first met with, since other experiments have confirmed them. A series of such experiments are described in Hansa. In one of these the vessel steamed with the wind straight towards the light-ship from a distance of 4½ nautical miles. At a distance of 2¾ miles the sound became faintly audible, and suddenly increased in loudness at 2½ miles, retaining the same intensity up to two miles distance. From 1⅞ to 1½ mile the note was scarcely audible, but then it immediately increased to such an extent that it appeared to originate in the immediate neighbourhood of the vessel. The steamer at this point reversed its course, and the fluctuation over this part of this course was found to be the same, except that it was even more strongly marked. Reversing again, the vessel steamed over this distance a third time, and, again the sound disappeared at 1½ mile and reappeared again, so loud that it sounded as if the fog-horn was only two cables' length off. Then, at half a mile, the sound disappeared entirely, to reappear at a quarter of a mile from the light-ship, after which it gradually and steadily increased in intensity until the latter was reached. It is time that this question, which is of great practical importance, should be systematically investigated.

BRITISH WAR MEDALS (OTHER THAN INDIAN.)

THE medals awarded for war service in India have already been described, and the following account will only be for services outside India, though so much has India been the scene of campaigning that quite half the British medals are for Indian wars. Before the Peninsular war, medals were not given to all taking part in a campaign, but only to a few of the distinguished of all ranks.

The Peninsular medal, so-called, will be described first, though it was not granted till 1847. The medal was given not for the Peninsular alone, but for services against the French between 1793 and 1814. The obverse bears head of Queen crowned, above Victoria Regina, and beneath 1848. Reverse, Queen crowning the Duke of Wellington who is kneeling before her, at her feet is a recumbent lion, inscription "to the British Army, 1793 to 1814."

The total number of clasps was 28, including those for the Peninsular, Egypt, West Indies, and, indeed, any conspicuous action against the French. The Peninsular clasps were—Rorica, Vimiera, Corunna, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Sahagun and Benavente, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes and Toulouse. This medal was given in gold to senior officers. Ribbon, crimson, with blue edges.

The next medal was for Waterloo, curiously enough given the next year instead of 50 years after.

Obverse, head of Prince Regent with inscription "George P. Regent." Reverse, Victory holding palm and olive branch, seated on pedestal, inscribed "Waterloo." Beneath "June 18, 1815," above "Wellington." This medal was given to all ranks present at the battle; ribbon, crimson with blue edges.

It was an anomaly to see these two medals side by side, the Waterloo bearing Prince George's head, the one for earlier campaigns the head of Queen Victoria.

The next campaign in point of date for which a medal was awarded was South Africa, 1834-35, 1846-47, and 1850-53. This was granted in 1853. Obverse, head of Queen; reverse, lion crouching under a bush; above, "South Africa;" beneath, 1853.

This medal with the addition of a shield beneath the lion and a bundle of assegais was given for the South African campaigns of 1877-78-79 with various clasps. Ribbon, orange with dark blue stripes.

Next should be mentioned the Syrian medal of 1840, given to the British Naval forces engaged in that campaign by the Sultan of Turkey. Obverse, fortress of Clare with Turkish flag flying; above, six stars and Arabic inscription. Reverse, a laurel wreath encircling the Sultan's cypher.

Given in gold to officers of senior rank, in silver to other officers, and copper to all below commissioned rank. This, though not strictly a British medal, being worn for a British campaign, deserves to be noticed.

The China medal was given for campaigns extending over a number of years. Obverse, head of Victoria veiled and crowned; reverse a shield, arms of Great Britain, cannon, flags, anchor, &c., resting against a palm tree. Inscription, "Armis exposcere pacem."

For the first China War, date "1842" after this motto, subsequent wars, no date but clasps: "Fatshan, 1857," "Canton, 1857," "Taku Forts, 1858," "Taku Forts, 1860," "Pekin, 1860," given to both services. Ribbon, crimson with yellow edges.

Next in point of date comes the New Zealand medal, given for campaigns against the Maories from 1846-1866. Obverse, head of Queen veiled and crowned with inscription. "Victoria D. G. Britt. Reg. F. D." Reverse, in the centre of a laurel wreath, 1846 to 1866, around laurel wreath "New Zealand Virtutis honor." Ribbon, blue with broad red stripe in centre.

The Crimean campaign was rewarded with two medals, the British one, overse, head of Queen veiled and crowned, with date 1854. Reverse, ancient warrior with sword and shield crowned by victory. Inscribed, "Crimea." The clasps were five in number "Alma," "Balaclava," "Inkerman," "Sebastopol" and "Azoff," ribbon, pale blue with yellow edges.

The Turkish medal, presented by the Sultan. Obverse, trophy of arms with flag of Turkey, England, France and Sardinia. (The flag on the Turkish one's right varying as the medal was given to English, French or Sardinian troops.) On the gun beneath flags was a map of the Crimea. Inscription, "Crimea, 1895." Reverse, Sultan's cypher in a laurel wreath, and Turkish inscription, "Crimea, 1871." Ribbon, pink watered silk with green edges. The French and Sardinians also struck medals for their own troops, presenting them also to any British officers connected with their armies.

The Baltic medal was given to the fleet in the Baltic. Obverse, head of Queen crowned, "Victoria Regina" round head. Reverse, Britannia, holding trident looking at the forts of "Sreaborg and Bomersand." Inscribed, "Baltic, 1854-55." Ribbon, yellow with pale blue edges.

The Abyssinia medal is well known out in India. Obverse, a star of nine points, in each angle a letter of the word Abyssinia. In centre, bust of Queen. Reverse, laurel wreath. For Ashantee (1873-74) a medal with clasp "Coomassie" was given; obverse head of Queen veiled and crowned with inscription, "Victoria Regina." Reverse battle scene in jungle—a fight between negroes and British soldiers. Ribbon, stripes of yellow and black.

This medal and ribbon has been revived for recent expeditions on the West Coast of Africa. The Egyptian medals, almost the best known of any, consist of the British medal and the Khedives bronze star. The British medal, obverse Queen's head veiled and crowned, inscribed, "Victoria Regina et Imperatrix." Reverse, a Sphinx above Egypt; beneath "1882," or "1884" or "1885-86." Clasps for the first medal were "Tel el Kebir," and "Alexandria, July 11th," for the second "El-Teb-Tamar" or "El-Teb" or "Tamai" for those present in either action, "Snakim, 1884." "Nile, 1884-5." The third medal bore clasps "Nile 1885-6," Abu Klea, "Kirbekan," "Snakim, 1885," "Tofrek."

The medal has also been issued once since. Ribbon blue and white stripes.

The Khedive's Star is of gun medal. Obverse Sphinx, and three pyramids in background, and the date of the campaign on a raised band round the centre; on reverse, Imperial crown and monogram, the whole surmounted with crescent and star. Ribbon, blue.

Next we have a little known medal, "North-West, 1885, Canada," given for the suppression of Louis Reel's rebellion. Obverse, Queen's head, reverse, the above inscription in wreath of maple leaves. This completes the total of war medals save the new one just issued for Uganda.

An "Arctic" medal (octagonal) was issued to the Navy; obverse, head of Queen, inscription "Victoria Regina." Reverse, ship-ice-bound, with Arctic scene. Inscription, "For Arctic discoveries, 1818-55" also 1875-76. Ribbon, white.

It should be also mentioned that the Navy received for naval engagements with the French from 1793, to 1814; the military medal for the period, with reverse Britannia sitting on a seahorse, holding trident and olive branch.

The various special medals of the nature of decorations deserve a separate article.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingrouh is closed for traffic until further notice.

Communication with Quito Equador interrupted by all routes.

Cable Aden and Zanzibar interrupted.

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th September, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	8	7	a.m.	48	54
Teheran	10	2	26 p.m.	...	28
Suez	10	2	50 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 10th September, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	47	...	5
" Karachi	1	21	...	2
" Madras	4	32	...	2

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 9.

10 p.m. ... 73·4

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

6 a.m. ... 77·4
10 a.m. ... 78·2
2 p.m. ... 82·1
6 p.m. ... 80·2

JERSEY FOR ANGLO-INDIANS.

A RETIRED ANGLO-INDIAN sends to a contemporary an article in advocacy of Jersey for retired Anglo-Indians:—

On inquiring about it among the really native people of Jersey we were informed that it was as accurate an account of the place as could be expected from a visitor; the mistakes in it being so trivial as not to detract from its value.

At present (June 1895) the island is in an abnormal condition, as it has suffered severely from the severe frost of last winter, when cold of unprecedented severity lasted for six weeks, killing innumerable trees and shrubs, and doing no end of damage to gas-pipes and water-works. This was followed by a very long drought, so that the farmers have had terrible losses in their potatoes, tomatoes and spring flowers. However the visitors are increasing year by year, and the returns show up to the end of June more visitors than ever.

The 'Jersey Times' is a half-penny daily paper at St. Heliers, which publishes an almanac every year, and gives a Directory, with all sorts of information in the most candid manner. By this we learn that Jersey suffers form an aggravated from of "Lokil Stuff," the members of the local Parliament, called "the States," having wasted public money with a recklessness worthy of the London County Council or the "Tammany Ring" of New York. In consequence of this waste, Jersey is no longer such a cheap place as it was, for rates and taxes have gone up, and the duty on wine and spirits very high, but the "States" care nothing for this, as these are consumed by the "classes," and they dare not tax tobacco which is consumed by the "masses," so tobacco and education are now the only things to be had at a moderate cost in the island.

The population, according to the almanac, is between 50,000 and 60,000, and the visitors are of about the same number. As nothing is now cheap for visitors, the natives have tried to attract more visitors by improving the accommodation for sea bathing, which was very necessary, as the currents in the sea are very dangerous. Fifteen fatal accidents happened in the three years 1892-3-4, so far 1895 a "pool" has been constructed at Havre des Pas, a suburb of St. Heliers, where more than two acres of water have been inclosed in a strong curved wall of stone, the depth of water shelving from one inch to nine feet. At one end of the oval pool is a large tower, provided with numerous cabins for dressing and undressing, and supplied with fresh water. Steps lead down to the sea, which is always calm inside the pool, and the water is renewed at every high tide. The tower is approached by a bank from the beach, so people can bathe in the pool at any time, without considering the state of the tide. This is a great advantage for the numerous schools, the pupils of which can, of course, bathe only out of schools hours. At present the pool is for ladies only, but if it proves successful in attracting visitors it is intended to make another similar pool for gentlemen.

Jersey has numerous and good schools for boys and girls, classical and commercial, while there are also crammers here who train pupils for the army and Civil Service examination. In addition there is a lady who has been very successful in teaching Russian to officers at home on leave.

The whole place has a prosperous appearance; the people are thriving and well dressed; especially the ladies; while the complexions of all the women and children are perfectly lovely. This is due partly to the good air and water, and partly to the excellent milk, butter, bread, fruit and vegetables of the island. The same cannot be said of the meat and fish, the supply of which is dear and bad. The island is too small to provide meat, which is therefore all imported, and the strange thing about it is that one cannot get anything estable unless one goes to one butcher for beef, another for mutton, another for veal and another for pork. This is very vexatious, so after various trials we have found to our surprise that the best meat is to be obtained from a man who candidly deals in meat from Australia and New Zealand, which he keeps in an "chill room," and if one tells him to reserve good joints at an enhanced price, one gets really good beef and mutton from him without trouble. The strange thing is that even at this enchanced rate, the meat from the Antipodes is cheaper and more tender and of a better flavour than the fresh meat imported from England, Ireland and France.

There is a large Anglo-Indian colony in Jersey, mostly military, so one feels on arrival that one has simply come to a new station. The old officers and their families are very sociable, and soon call on new comers. The natives of Jersey call later and sparingly, but there are so many pensioners that the English people can do very well without the Jersey people, especially as there is a very nice club in Beresford Street, the Victoria Club, for men, and a Golf Club, with very good links, at Granville for ladies as well as gentlemen.

Ladies who were accustomed in India to go to the station club are much annoyed to find there is no similar institution in Jersey, especially as the circulating libraries are beneath contempt. Various attempts have been made to get up reading-rooms, where ladies can see the papers, take tea, gossip, &c., but hitherto without success, for unfortunately there is no "Burri mem," to whom society can look up as a natural leader, so there are only a number of little cliques, all of them too small to afford to get books from Mudie's Library.

Owing to the large number of boys and girls at school, and of officers on leave, the removals from house to house are frequent, and houses are vacant every quarter. A list of these can be obtained gratis every quarter from Mr. F. Le Gallais, house-agent and auctioneer, 18, Bath Street, St. Heliers, who is as much the pivot of Jersey as Mr. Goad, the jovial and energetic Secretary to the Municipality is at Simla. Mr. Le Gallais has an auction at his rooms every Wednesday, besides frequent auctions elsewhere, and he receives and stores goods for customers, so that Anglo-Indians on leave can send him their luggage from India and get him to find them houses and furniture, or furnished lodgings without any difficulty.

The great drawback to Jersey is the servants, who are so bad that they drive the poor mem-sahib wild, and it is the misery caused by them which makes so many people leave Jersey when the children leave school, or sahib and mem-sahib have recovered their health after a long residence in India. The natives of Jersey take service only with the natives of Jersey, while the English and Anglo-Indian visitors have to put up with any English riff-raff, and one soon finds Mary and Martha unsatisfactory for various reasons.

It is very rare to get decent English servants, for such women refuse to go 'abroad' as they call it, and the only decent women are those who have come to Jersey for their health, Jersey being about ten degrees warmer than England; and these are hard to discover. It is said that the best plan is to import Irish servants, and make friends with the Roman Catholic priests to keep them in order, but as we have been fortunate in our servants, we cannot speak personally on this point. However one cannot help hearing the constant wail over servants in society, so if Ireland will only help in this particular, it might perhaps be a benefit both to the mem-sahib and to the "most distressful country."

PERHAPS the oddest pavement ever laid is one just completed at Chino, Cal. It is made mostly of molasses, and if it proves all the success claimed for it, it may point a way for the sugar planters of the South to profitably dispose of the millions of gallons of useless molasses which they are said to have on hand. The head chemist of a sugar factory at Chino, Mr. E. Turke, was led to make certain experiments, of which the new sidewalk, a thousand feet long, from the factory to main street, is the result. The molasses used is a refuse product, hitherto believed to be of no value. It is simply mixed with a certain kind of sand to about the consistency of asphalt and laid like an asphalt pavement. The composition dries quickly and becomes quite hard and remains so. The peculiar point of it is that the sun only makes it drier and harder instead of softening it, as might be expected. A block of the composition, two feet long, a foot wide, and one inch thick, was submitted to severe tests and stood them well. Laid with an inch or so of its edges resting on supports, it withstood repeated blows of a Machine hammer without showing any effects of cracking or bending.

PRESIDENT FAURE leads a happy life at Havre, where (says a Paris correspondent) he comes forward a good deal as supreme head of the navy. He behaves towards the Havrais with neighbourly kindness, and throws etiquette aside. Yesterday he and all his family went to witness the launching of a first-class cruiser, the Pothuau. The ceremony was performed with much state. All the clergy of the district came to take part in the religious service meant to call down a blessing on the new ship. Bands played the "Marseillaise" in concert as the signal was given for the launch. The President set in motion the machinery which was to have set the Pothuau afloat. The cruiser glided down the cradle, but stopped short instead of taking to the water, as if in a sulky fit at the noisy acclamations. It was thought better not to meddle further with her, but to leave her as she was, trusting to a higher tide to float her.

MEN'S DRESS.

WHAT with shooting suit, golfing dress, bicyling costume, yachting garb, and the like, a man has nowadays something to think of in the matter of outfit, and his consultations with his tailor are apt to be more frequent as well as more lengthy than they used to be. In a word, fashion plays a greater part in men's lives than it has done since the days of the beaux in the Prince Regent's time. There are greater possibilities of picturesqueness for those who care to avail themselves of such opportunities, and for those who do not there is the option of resisting the new claims of clothes upon their attention, or yielding to them in that modified degree which is the easier course of action. As ever, the medium is the safer path, the wisdom of it being embodied in at least one comic song. But where would fashion be without her pioneers? There are always some men who keep in the very van, and pride themselves on illustrating the latest whisker of the mode in their own persons. One of these would almost prefer to be convicted of a crime, if it were one of the good old gentlemanly order, to being seen in a frock-coat of the bluish tone of grey that prevailed two seasons since. The grey of this year is in a dark shade with a goodly admixture of black. And how long they are, these fashionable coats, whether frock or morning cut-away. The chief revolution of the period, however, is that which has liberated man from the stiffness of the glazed linen shirt-front, and substituted the soft, broad-pleated ones for them. Though these are chiefly in the fashionable blue and pink, they are by no means unknown in white, and the materials are as fine and soft as the purse can buy. In this respect the shirt of the present is consistently harmonious with the slight inflation of the butterfly bow, which has carried all before it of late. To do justice to the elaboration of the shirt, the fashionable waistcoat is very much cut away. The colour is biscuit or tan, and the shades in which these tints are represented in the vests of to-day are innumerable. And yet they are restricted to a medium tone, which is neither agressively deep nor insipidly pale. The double-breasted waistcoat is newer and younger than the single, but there are more buttons to fasten, and consequently more for the laundress to break off or split across in her ironing operations. There are excellent reasons for the old fogey to deny the advantages of the double-breasted waistcoat, but none of them seems to dwell for an instant on the mind of the man who dresses as distinguished from him who merely clothes himself.

As for trousers, the old solecism continues, that after all the niceties of fitting, the less they follow the outline of the legs the more fashionable they are. The crease in front must be maintained, and the human knee must on no account leave its impress upon the garment that covers it. To do so would indicate that circumstances over which he had no control induced the possessor to wear a single pair consecutively for a longer period than would be consistent with the theory of a comfortable income. So eloquent are these small details of dress. Trousers have always been the despair of the sculptor and the artist, but there yet seem few indications that they are to be superseded by any less stiff arrangement. Many as the attempts have been to alter the character of evening male attire, the old order still reigns, in spite of the fact that loose dress, which would supersede it, is probably the most graceful and becoming raiment that is patronised by modern man in civilized Europe. It holds its own even among the most brilliant uniforms, some of which, by the way, are more apt to obliterate the man within them than to improve his aspect. The wearer must posses uncommon physical advantages, or the sinks into insignificance by contrast with the magnificence of his apparelling.

The newest form of collar, high in the neck, but turned down all the way round, has not as yet been very largely patronised. It needs some deftness of manipulation to insert the tie between the under and the upper portion, and one or two who have tried it in very hot weather describe it as an incentive to the use of strong language. In contrast with it and with the uncompromising stiffness of the two inch "masher" variety is the shape that slopes away in front with a consideration for the chin that is one of the last things one expects from a century-end collar. The formidable points are merely cut away, a gentle and humane declivity taking their place. When completed by the now universally adopted butterfly bow there is an air of mingled deference to fashion and consideration for humanity about this collar that compels respect. Are suede gloves goingont? It is a question that young men all over the country are asking, now that the elections are over and room is left in their minds for matters of somewhat lesser importance. It would seem as though dogskin were coming to the front again, after having been temporarily eclipsed by suede. The latter is not invariably agreeable to the touch, and though that is a trifle, indeed, and one that would not be allowed to interfere with so important a detail of correct costume, yet it may have had some influence upon the fortunes of suede gloves by determining the choice of dukes and princes and others whose example has its due effect upon thousands of purchasers in lower walks of life.

The sale of straw hats has not been quite so large this season as it was last, but it is probable that manufacturers have little whereof to complain in the matter. It was a blessed at Henley that linen hats had largely taken the place of straw, and on the river aquatic costume is often completed by the former type of head-gear. Its lightness is one of its recommendations, and those that are provided with ventilating spaces are admirably adapted for hot weather. Some of the new straws are very light and cool, and are free from that rather inconvenient stiffness which inclines straw to break rather than bend, and leads to rather tragic sartorial endings to what might otherwise have been but a trifling accident to the brim. The Panama straw seems gradually to grow in favour. River dress increases in picturesqueness, and even in these weeks of agreeable emancipation from the tyranny of clothes, compares favourably with some other forms of villeggiature costume. Golf suits are not always beautiful. There is a tendency to lumpiness in the jackets, produced by pleats that have no relevance to anything, either to the game or the human frame, as well as by a quantity of pockets, whose very number is often a confusion to their proprietor. Their infinite

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The selection of Major-General Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker for the command of the Western District should set the new Secretary of State for War a-thinking. It should suggest to him that the higher appointments in the army are closed against some of the most eligible and meritorious officers because they are not wealthy enough to accept them. It is notorious that the Plymouth command has gone begging on this account, and now an officer is nominated for the position who is still occupying another appointment, and who has not even as yet attained the rank—that of lieutenant-general—which it is laid down that the officer commanding the Western District should hold. It is true that Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker is an excellent soldier, and that so far as professional and social qualifications are concerned he is eminently fitted for the post. But he has been continuously employed as a major-general—a rank from which he will shortly be promoted—and he is a Guardsman, and Guardsmen have had more than their share recently of commands. Sir Frederick's turn for another period of employment has not in fact yet come. There are officers senior to him with records no less excellent than his who want work, and who in some cases will shortly be compulsorily retired for the lack of it. These officers are obliged to stand aside because they have not the private means to hold the command at Plymouth. The adequate remuneration of the officers of the army is a question which the new War Minister should himself settle with the Treasury, but if he cannot induce "My Lords" to agree to what is fair and necessary, there is the Council of Defence to fall back upon. This Council, as we understand it, is a Council of Appeal.

An article by Captain Gilbert in the "Nouvelle Revue" on "Germany's Plan of War" is considered of sufficient importance for "L'Avenir Militaire" to devote a leading article to it. Captain Gilbert is of the opinion that Germany is making every preparation for a war of aggression, and from various circumstances he fixes the period for which this war is meditated for 1896 to 1897. He mentions as evidence pointing in this direction, in the first place, the hurried and clandestine creation by Germany of a new artillery "materiel," decided upon at a moment when no definite opinion could as yet have been formed, either in Germany or elsewhere, as to the most serviceable pattern of quick-firing gun, and which, in the author's opinion, can only serve as a make-shift, but which will be ready in 1896, and will answer its purpose for a year or two. He further points to the haste with which the bill in question was brought in in November 1892, while in the ordinary course of business it would not have come up until November 1898. Stress is further laid on the circumstances that, by the period indicated, the German Army will attain the full effective strength provided for by the new Army Act, while all reserve men at that time will still have served under the three years' system. On the other hand, Germany cannot afford to overlook the rapid development of the Russian Army, which, in Captain Gilbert's opinion, in about ten years' time, will have all chances in its favour; while for the next four years or so Germany will have the advantage.

The naval manœuvres of 1895 are over, and officers and men may look back to them with satisfaction. They have lacked the dramatic character which has given picturesque interest to the operations of earlier years, and they have presented little that could appeal to the popular imagination. But they have possessed in large measure some of the qualities in which earlier manœuvres have been deficient, and, best of all, they possessed no feature that could bring them to a premature conclusion. Hence the fleet has had in them a fine opportunity for its tactical exercises on a great scale, and for the efficient drilling of its men by much-needed practical work at sea; distant scouting and signalling have been put to trial with new apparatus, concerning the qualities of which the Admiralty will now have the best information; and much has been done to give unity of direction and practice in the working of the fleet. The single tactical problem of great moment that was set before the admirals—that of discovering one another from positions mutually unknown—was accomplished within six hours. The conditions were discovered to have been singularly easy, and the rapid solution of the problem was, indeed, disappointing in view of the high value of practice in scouting and signalling.

With a view to lightening the load carried by the infantry, the Austrian War Ministry has now under consideration the adoption of a new kind of knapsack which would mean a reduction of weight by about 4½ lbs. It is proposed to dispense altogether with the canvas haversack which, when fully packed, dangles in a most ugly and inconvenient fashion over the left hip, and hence is greatly objected to by the men; at the same time discarding the clumsy and stiff calf-skin knapsack, and substituting for both a light yet strong waterproof canvas knapsack, to be carried on the back in the usual way, and which by a simple process may be converted into a kind of life-buoy or so-called "swimming bag" for crossing rivers, &c. The men will simply lay their rifle across it, and placing their chest upon the bag whilst holding the rifle with both hands, strike out vigorously in the water with their feet, thus enabling even non-swimmers to pass unfordable water-courses with full kit. By joining several of these bags together even an officer's saddle-gear could be taken across dry.

Those naval officers who have for years past maintained that in actual hostilities torpedo-boats and their larger cousins would to a great extent eliminate themselves are pointing to this year's naval manœuvres as evidencing the number of breakdowns and casualties that may be confidently expected to occur in this class of vessel. On the other hand, it is contended by their advocates that the class of vessels forming this year's Torpedo Squadron are of an entirely new type, and that, when their actual capabilities on active service conditions are ascertained, and officers and men learn how to get the best results out of them, and the most effectual mode of maintaining them in the highest working condition, far better results and fewer casualties may most confidently be looked for.

These proceedings at Yokohama may lend added interest to a pronouncement of vice-Admiral Baron Akamatsu upon the naval problem as it effects Japan, which has been made public by a writer in the "Mainichi." The Navy, he says, has grown under great difficulties, for whereas the army in 1871 was supported by 3,000,000 yen, the Navy received but 500,000 yen. Shipbuilding enterprise was long impossible, and the naval authorities confined themselves to training officers and men; and the Captains, commodores, and lieutenants who rendered such splendid service during the recent war were cadets of that time. With little encouragement ships were ordered abroad, but even now the Navy has not a single representative in the Parliament, while in both Houses there are many Army officers. "Thus," says the admiral—and his words mutatis mutandis would be applied almost equally well to this country a few years ago—"thus it is that the Parliament, especially the Lower House, is in ignorance about the Navy, and often comes to erroneous decisions upon naval questions." In the view of Admiral Akamatsu, the naval policy of Japan must now be changed. She fitted herself to fight China, whom she has crushed; but now she must be prepared to measure herself with European Powers. The greater includes the less, and whatever may be the diplomatic relations with Great Britain, it is Great Britain—the strongest naval Power—she must have in view. Hence the need of battleships—at least four of 15,000 tons, says the admiral—with not less than one hundred warships in all, "besides some hundred torpedo-boats." "With such a fleet a fight with a European Power—England?—is possible." But he foresees difficulties for Japan as an insular Power with many harbours if once an enemy's warships reach her waters. In other words she must have command of the sea. The Admiral does not apprehend much from Russia. He considers France more formidable, and apparently doubts her purposes.

NON-POISONOUS.
Condy's Fluid
Destroys all Foul Smells.
Kills Disease Germs.
Purifies Air and Water
Cisterns, and Filters.
A Luxury in the Bath, etc.
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere.
With 32 page Book of Directions.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!
Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.
The Genuine Bottle is like this
Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

In Curing
Torturing
Disfiguring
Skin Diseases
Cuticura
Works Wonders
"How to Cure Skin Diseases," 72 pages and 100 Testimonials, is wrapped around every bottle of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT.
CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c. CUTICURA SOAP 25c. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORP. BOSTON, U.S.A.

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla
IS THE GREAT
Blood-Purifier,
NERVE TONIC,
—AND—
STRENGTH-BUILDER.
COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AYER'S SARSAPARILLA
It attacks and breaks up every humor, cures skin eruptions, restores exhausted vitality, and drives out every element of disease. Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It gives strength to the weak, and builds up the system generally. By its use food is made nourishing, sleep refreshing, and life enjoyable.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE
World's Great Expositions.
Made by Dr. J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.
Agents H. E. RODE & SONS, 16 Green Street., Bombay
HOWE BALCH & Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

SEE ARTICLE HEADING, other BELTS.
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN
PRICES—Single, 14-, 18-, and 21- Double, 2-, 30-, and 33/6
Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free
J. WHITE & Co., Ltd.,
228, Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 50 Years
All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION 1/2 2/3 3/6
"Very efficacious for Horses in my Regt." LIEUT.-COL. BLUMENTHAL, 2nd Dragoon Regt.
Prepared by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH, ENGLAND.
ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
ELLIMANS FOR GERMANY.
For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½
FOR SPRAINS
RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO.
BRUISES.
CHEST COLDS.
COLDS
IT WILL HAVE ME OR I WILL HAVE NONE!
Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH. ENGLAND.

LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your
KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.
FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.
Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
AT FIRST COST,
DIRECT from the SPINNERS.
Prices and Samples Post Free.
Mention this Paper.

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.

CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.
Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER, Hairdresser, &c.
AT THE
Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London,
Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-
AGENTS Messrs. Wadia & Co., 3, Jambelwadi, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.
IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.
Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states 'TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W.C.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.
AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.
CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.
These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
SOLE IMPORTERS:
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

55 YEARS OF SUCCESS. GREAT PRIZE International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894.
ALCOOL DE MENTHE
58 AWARDS. 2 GOLD MEDALS, International Exhibition, Antwerp, 1894.
DE RICQLES
VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.
INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEADACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.
A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.
IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.
See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.
Apply to Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co. PARIS.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS. MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
BENGER'S FOOD For Infants & Invalids & The Aged
MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—
CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY
Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFITH SUTTON, *Secretary.*
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."
DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."
DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."
DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."
Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
FREEMAN'S TRADE MARK REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere. ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.
SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."
EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.
CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

NOTICES.

(REGISTERED)

KANANGA of Japan
TOILET WATER
Appreciated for its delicate perfume and the feeling of comfort and freshness which it imparts to the skin
KANANGA EXTRACT
A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
At once original, graceful and persistently fragrant.
RIGAUD & Cie, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

DISEASES OF THE CHEST
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.
Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.
Beware of Imitations.
GRIMAULT & Co
PARIS

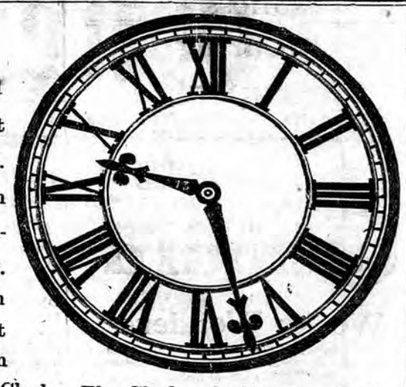
ROBUST CHILDHOOD
VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD
DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime
NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.
DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.
DUSART'S Syrup prevents Diarrhœa of infants, increases flow of milk in nursing mothers and is recommended by the Profession to the pregnant and for all cases where the vital energies are being sapped by wasting diseases.
DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

SANTAL MIDY
Relieves the scalding pain at once and CURES all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in 48 HOURS
obtained from the best Mysore wood.
Santal-Midy is a specific for Cystitis
Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences..
Beware of imitations
Each tiny Capsule bears the name MIDY
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.
FOR
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA,
They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.
They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their peculiar property that the first dose completely arrests the frequent tendency of these diseases to attack some vital part, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.
Manufactured in England by Prance & Co., 220, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store in India; or from the Agents, Bathgate & Co., Chandpal, Calcutta.

Stephens Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

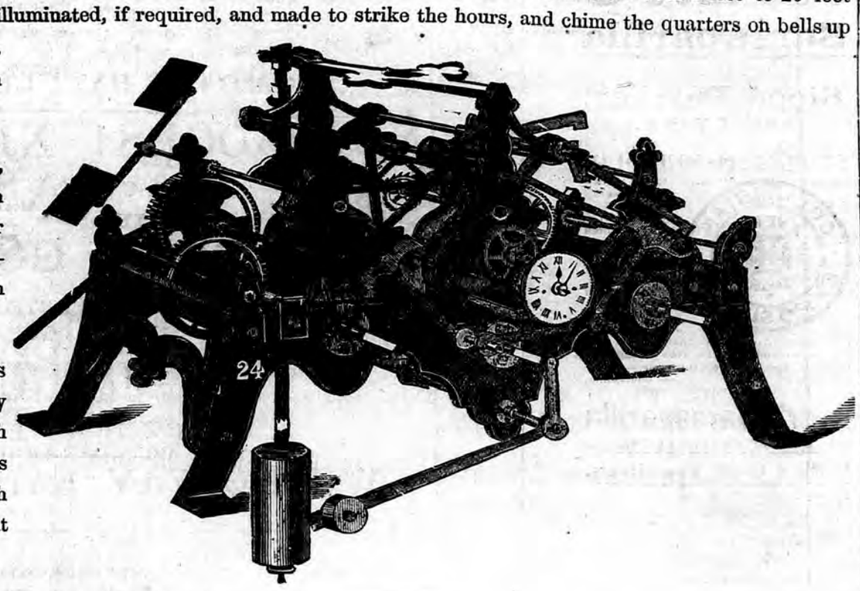
TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.



The Illustration illustrates the handsome CLOCK TOWER, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre.
Prices ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000.

We also make smaller, lighter, silent Clocks, with 3 feet dial, suitable for fixing over stables or entrance gateways from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750.



Enquiries and orders should be accompanied by a plan and elevation, with notes of all measurements relating to the part such as thickness of wall, height of chamber space, &c.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICES.

Maltine
with COD LIVER OIL.
The most PALATABLE, DIGESTIBLE, and NOURISHING PREPARATION of COD LIVER OIL.

"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

"An elegant and palatable preparation."—*Medical Press and Circular.*

The Malted Barley, Wheat and Oats, of which "MALTINE" is composed, together with the fat-forming powers of Cod Liver Oil, make this combination the Food of Foods in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets, and General Weakness.

It is especially liked by children, and generally those who cannot tolerate any other preparation of Cod Liver Oil, take "Maltine" and Cod Liver Oil with positive pleasure.

The MALTINE Manufacturing Co.,
LIMITED,
24 & 25 HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY
LONDON.

PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

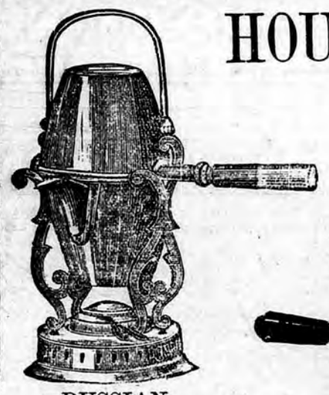
VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

EDWARDS'
HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS
Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.
Neave's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, DYSPEPTICS, AND THE AGED.

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES!

Rippingille's Kerosine Oil Cooking Stoves, Stamped Steel Enamel Ware, Tea Kettles, Coffee Machines, etc., etc.



RUSSIAN COFFEE MACHINE. No. 349.

Cups.	Polished Brass.	Polished Copper.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
4	10 6	12 12
6	12 4	15 8
8	14 0	17 4

RUSSIAN COFFEE MACHINE. No. 250.
POLISHED COPPER.
4 Cups Rs. 11 8
6 „ „ 14 0
8 „ „ 15 8

RUSSIAN COFFEE MACHINE. No. 121.

Cups.	Brass.	Nickel.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
4	6 4	7 14
6	7 14	9 0
8	9 8	10 8
10	11 0	12 0
12	12 10	14 0

No. 3368.
Polished Copper Kettle 5-pint size, on hammered Iron Stand, height 15-inches. Rs. 26.

COFFEE PERCOLATORS.

4 Cups	Rs. 3 6
6 „	„ 4 6
8 „	„ 4 12
10 „	„ 5 8
12 „	„ 6 12
14 „	„ 7 4

No. 293.
1¾ PINT SIZE.
Brass Rs. 15 0
Copper „ 18 8

COFFEE ROASTER, Rs. 3-4.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE BY POST.

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
No. 69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affords relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

Sole Agents for India :—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 3 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.